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WASHINGTON, D. C.

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For the National Era.

HERMAN;

OR,

YOUNG KNIGHTHOOD.

BY E. FOXTON,

Author of "Prémices."

CHAPTER XV.

The Lady's Shrift—Concluded.

"That there should be no other carriere [than in marriage] possible for the great majority of women, except in the humbler departments of life, is one of those social injustices which call loudest for remedy."—*John Stuart Mill.*

"These views are every day driving distinguished, and gifted, and enthusiastic women into the pale of that church, which stretches out its arms, and says, 'Come unto me, ye who are troubled, ye who are idle, and I will give you rest and work; and, with them, sympathy and reverence, the religious sanction, direction, and control.' Can we find nothing of all this for our women? Why should they thus go out from among us?"—*Mrs. Jamieson.*

Constance was awakened the next morning by that delicious sensation, which probably comes to most of us twice or thrice in a lifetime, of a heart full of happiness, waiting only for the drowsy memory to rouse itself, walk in, review its treasures, and take possession. The furniture of the luxurious chamber around her told her at once of her escape from hardship and toil; and then instantly rushed in the thought of Herman. Clasping her hands with an exclamation of thankfulness, she sprang from her bed, impatient to begin the day. She looked for her clothes. On a chair beside her hung the dreary black robe and the cross and rosary. She turned from them with a shudder. Then, with averted eyes, she put out her hand for the cross, pressed it to her lips with reverent and remorseful tenderness, and hung it about her neck.

"From this, at least, the anchor of my hope," murmured she, "I will never be parted. It shall lie on my heart till I lie in my coffin. God grant that that may not be for many, many years! It is so beautiful to live! And if I wear it henceforth, not without, but within, I must also endeavor to bear it on my soul as well as on my body. But that robe, that black uniform of celibacy and orphanage, the pall of all his happiness and mine when last we met, and met only to part—how can I ever put it on again! It seems ill-omened! Ah! I could not have been worthy to wear it, or it would not look so grim to me!"

Her soliloquy was interrupted by a tap at the door. Annette, Mrs. Ronaldson's pretty jaunty quadroon maid, came in, smiling and sparkling with delight, characteristic of her race, half at Constance's return, and half at the finery with which her handsome arms were filled to overflowing—embroidered white skirts, the freshest and finest sleeves and neckerchiefs of wrought muslin, little dainty caps and coifs, and three of the most youthful and tasteful morning gowns, from Mrs. Ronaldson's wardrobe. "Mistis, she send me when Mistis go to mass. Mistis she say, 'Annette, you go now, in good season, 'cause, if don't fit, you got to alter 'fore breakfast ready, mind!'"

One of the dresses did fit. Mrs. Ronaldson was tall and well formed, and it had been made when, having just recovered from an illness, she was slenderer than usual. It happened to be of the very prettiest shade of lavender, the very hue to set off to the best advantage Constance's clear bright tints, her black curls, pink cheeks, and white, though not *fair*, polished neck and forehead. "Ky! look more betterer on young mistis, dan doos on *Mistis* she-sef, now," declared Annette; and so it did. Constance always became her dress, as much as her dress did her. Pretty things looked prettier on her, and plain things pretty; and if she wore a pair of gloves a single evening, and threw them by, one might know them afterwards by the trick of gracefulness which her dainty hands had left in them.

Annette would have dressed her hair; but she had not, just now, much to dress. A border of jetty curls, scarcely longer than Herman's own, as a setting to her fine brow and blue-veined temples, were all that was to be had; and she saw Annette, in the glass, over her shoulder, comparing with them her own frizzly tresses, with an expression of sly triumph. She sent Annette away. "How provoking!" said she to herself. "What will Herman think? It looks so masculine, and *strong-minded*, and horrid! I could find it in my heart to pull it, to make it grow quicker! And, otherwise, I don't look so badly, for an ex-nun at the venerable age of two-and-twenty," said Constance, as she gave herself a gradual twirl before the Psyche. "How perfectly lovely! my dress, I mean. How sweet and considerate of Aunt Cora! How I did despise such trappings once, when I had them; but being discontented with them, and contented without, I find are two different things. I should not care for them now, however, if it were not for Herman. Oh, this head! how shall I hide it? I could almost run it into the sand, like an ostrich, I've a great mind to put on my *cornichon* again. No, it would look too absurd with all these embroideries, and make me and everybody remember what I want to forget, and have forgotten. This little muslin Mary Queen of Scots, now, with the rose-colored ribbons? The very thing!"

So Herman thought, when he saw her an hour after. She had been captivating enough for him in the sombre costume, which heightened by contrast the charms of her youth and beauty; but it seemed to him, as well as to her, like a ghostly barrier between them, and he was delightfully surprised to have it banished, and told her so, as they seated themselves again in the little parlor, to chat away the morning at their leisure.

"Borrowed plumes," answered she. "This dress is Aunt Cora's; but she has gone out to *shop* for me now. She makes everything easy and pleasant to me. When I entered upon my noviciate, I gave her my jewels; and she now insists upon giving back to me, not them, for I do not want them, and it would not suit my present circumstances, nor feelings either, exactly, to wear them—but a large equivalent in ready money. I gave everything else to the Church, Herman. I have nothing left for you but myself."

"Nothing but an infinite treasure? That will satisfy me tolerably for the present. I have between two and three thousand dollars a year, very much at your service; and if you need more, I flatter myself that I shall be able to earn it. It does not cost me much to *keep* myself."

"I have learned, too, not a little to my surprise, how little I can live upon. A good lesson, is it not?—not the only one, I hope, which I have learned in my new grave school; but I have not explained to you yet how I came to enter into it. I told you that I saw the two sisters go by?"

"Yes."

"I did not know them then. Afterwards I did. One was Sister Mary Peter, your nurse; you understand her pretty thoroughly, I fancy—a good, useful woman, though quaint and odd. The other was the very *beau ideal* of a saint, Sister Corona Bartholomew of Consolation. Wonderful as the beauty of her form and face were at her age, they were nothing to that of her character and life. She always reminded me of those lines of Scott, which you read to Clara and me once—don't you remember? we were sitting in the library:

> "Where, darling of each heart and eye,
> From all the youth of Sicily,
> St. Rosalie retired to God."

She was young, wealthy, beautiful, and beloved; and her first sorrow, she told me, was parting from her family; but, from the earliest times that she could recollect, she used to steal away from her companions to kneel and pray, and loved God best, and wished to give herself wholly to Him. Her parents almost worshipped her; but they were devout persons, too, and required of her only that she should wait until she was strong enough for her duties, and old enough to know her own mind. She took the vows at twenty-one; and they gave her up with blessings and thanksgivings, in the midst of all their grief at the separation, that she had been able to make so safe and happy a choice.

"The evening of the day that I saw them, Bishop Devereux called. Oh, you must know him, Herman. I had seen him repeatedly before, but I was hardly acquainted with him till then. Little Jenny happened to prattle something about the beauty of one of her schoolmates. She wished she was as handsome. The Bishop is always kind to children. He took her up, gave her a ride on his knee, asked her why she wished so, and told her that, if she wished for a beautiful spirit, that was very well worth having; because she could keep it forever, and ten thousand years hence it would still be beautiful; but, if she wanted only a beautiful face, he thought she might do as well without it; for it seldom lasted long, and was often gone almost before one knew one had it; and it might leave her unhappy at the loss of it. He did not look towards me, or make the slightest application of what he said to me. (He was too well bred for that, though he is one of the most sincere and penetrating persons I ever saw, and can tell you home truths enough, if you ask him for them.) But his words seemed to wake an echo in me; and, before I knew it, out came some simple little speech in confirmation of them. 'Yes, indeed!' I believe, was all I said. He smiled good-humoredly, as if he was half pleased, half-surprised, at my earnestness, and mused a few minutes.

"'Mammy came and took Jenny, to put her to bed; and then he drew his chair up beside mine, and devoted himself to my entertainment for an hour, showing himself not like a priest then, but like a high-minded gentleman, scholar, philosopher, and man of the world in the best sense of the term—that of a man who knows the world, not by being led blindfold by it, but by seeing through it. He is a man of both worlds, in short. Though he never forgot the gentleness and courtesy due from man to woman, he gave out his mind as freely in talking with me, as if he had been conversing with an equal in intellect and information; and that, Herman, is, I think, the rarest compliment which your sex ever pays to mine. [A compliment too, Miss Constance, which, as the bishop was shrewd enough to know, an intellectual girl seldom fails to appreciate.] He did not tire me out, as some men who consider themselves 'gifted in conversation' do, by hurling big theories at my head one after another, as fast as I could parry them, or haranguing solemnly and endlessly on one subject in a drawing-room, as if he was in a lecture-room, nor keep the floor to himself. On the contrary, he took care, I could see, to make me bear my full part. He listened respectfully and apparently with interest to me, and then would either clinch my ideas with one pithy, pointed sentence of his own, or attack them playfully, and make me defend them before he would yield. In this manner we ran, sometimes a-tilt, sometimes abreast, through a long course of literature, sculpture, painting, and music; while I did not know which to admire most, his wit, eloquence, information, breeding or benevolence. At last we came upon architecture, where he had to have the field to himself, for I know nothing of it; but he begged leave to bring some fine photographs, which he had, of foreign cathedrals, for me to look over, and gave me a description of St. Peter's, and the Miserere in the Sistine Chapel, which was a perfect poem. I dreamed of them all night!

"That evening had been a sort of oasis in the dry desert of my life. When it was over, I was surprised to find how cheered and interested I had been—carried out of myself, or rather into something like my old self. I remember, when I awoke the next morning, did again, and hopeless as usual, I said to myself, 'As I know exactly how those old saints at Jerusalem, who 'came out of their graves and appeared unto many,' must have felt, if they were put back into them again. The bishop came again, however, the very next week, and brought his magnificent photographs; and Aunt Cora and I drew him on, by our interest and attention, to give us quite a charming lecture upon them, full of antiquarian lore, and of that sort of enthusiastic reverence of which he is so full. After that, he was here a good deal. He had been Aunt Cora's director ever since she was twelve years old, and was therefore quite intimate in her household. Either she, or his own penetration, must have given him a hint that all was not quite at peace within me, and he was as kind and attentive to me as a father to a suffering daughter.

"'At last, she gave Jenny a children's party, and invited three or four of the grown-up sisters of the smallest children to accompany and take care of them. Jenny wanted a fortune-teller; and Aunt Cora gave Annette five dollars to get herself up a costume like that of the Sybil in the drawing-room. You have no idea how well she did it, nor how picturesque she looked. We gave her a little mother-of-pearl and gilt casket, with two compartments in it, one containing little scrolls of colored paper, with fortunes written on the inside for the boys, and the other similar ones for the girls. As, of course, she could not read, we told her to pretend that she could not speak, and merely to give out the papers in silence, as the children marched before her for them, *two and two;* as she did, very deftly and prettily. Aunt Cora hid her in the recess of a window, with the purple curtains let down straight before her to the floor; and through them, I suppose, she availed herself of the privilege of peeping, till the clock struck eight; when she parted them, and stood revealed, gorgeous and mysterious, creating an immense sensation.

"Aunt Cora hoped that I would write the fortunes—a couplet of amusing doggrel for each would have been enough; but I put it off for two or three days, forgot it, and did not think of it again till Annette came with her empty casket, at five o'clock on the fated afternoon, when I had a headache, and was just going to dress. I sat down for half an hour, and scribbled off twenty or thirty as fast as I could; but then I had to go to my *toilette*, and left poor aunty in the lurch, to find the rest where she could. She was disappointed; for she expected, at the least, forty little guests; and what half of them had, the other half would be sure to want; but she took it kindly, thanked me, and said that perhaps, as a last resort, Uncle Henry would write some. So I left the business on her hands, and thought no more about it. When the time came, however, the supply of little orange, purple, scarlet, and green papers, seemed inexhaustible; and some of them, I found, when the children brought them to me to read, had verses in them prettier than mine, or I thought than any Uncle Henry could write, and, in a hand I did not know. When all the children knew their doom, Annette *salaamed* to Aunt Cora, and withdrew, after giving her the casket. It was not even yet empty. In the bottom there were several envelopes of gold and silver paper; and she gave them to us older girls. Mine had within it these lines written in that unknown hand: [Constance's memory was a perfect library. She could usually repeat any passage that struck her particularly, either in poetry or prose, after reading it twice or thrice.]

> 'Maiden fair and proud,
> Thou, amidst the crowd,
> Moves like a thing apart,
> With a pure, but cold, cold, heart!
> Like you clear cold river
> By whose side the aspens shiver,
> And the elms their drooping green,
> Hold aloft its front to screen
> From the hot intrusive sun;
> And wild-roses, one by one,
> Peep with timid, blushing, grace,
> In its cool impassive face,
> While it goes unsingering by,
> Lonely in its majesty,
> Thankless, self-involved, sedate,
> In its flat and shallow state.
>
> 'Maiden, wouldst thou know
> Where that river's flow
> Grows most high and deep?
> Where it, from the steep
> Of its rocky pride, doth stoop
> To wet the lips of flowers that droop
> In the lowly vale beneath?
> There opal clouds its beauty wreathe;
> There heavens that see it straight fling down
> Their striped rainbows, for its crown;
> And its abasement speaks in thunder,
> With such a voice, that all men wonder,
> And the rooted earth doth shake,
> And an answering murmur make.
>
> 'Wouldst thou be so high?
> Bow in charity
> To the humblest near thee—
> Those who need, yet fear thee!
> Then shall clouds, if they surround,
> But adora, with rainbows crowned,
> Thy heaven-watched, plenteous, bounteous life;
> The world, amid its selfish strife,
> Around thy path shall feel a thrill
> Of wonder, murmur, and be still;
> While with a grand unearthly voice
> Thy long-mute being bids rejoice
> The heavenly Shepherd's passing flocks,
> That bleat along the thirsty rocks,
> And, even in thy saddest hours,
> Thy tears revive God's drooping flowers'

I had time only to glance at the first words then; for I was wanted to play *Magical Music* on the piano for the children. When they were gone, I stood under a chandelier, and read the whole, once, twice, thrice. It surprised and puzzled me, and gave me a glimpse of myself, such as I had never had before. I had no objection to being told that I was proud. (I think we are many of us more vain of our faults than of our virtues, Herman! Just as the courtiers overlooked Prince Nosey's pretty other features, and said to him, 'It is a most princely and becoming thing to have so huge a nose!' Satan says to us, 'It is a most becoming thing, and a proof of a peculiarly noble nature, to have so fastidious a sensitiveness, reserve so invincible, haughtiness so unapproachable, and so sovereign a contempt for all those less favored by birth, fortune, and education, than ourselves! In short, arrogance, quickness of temper, and exclusiveness, are the indisputable patent of inherent nobility!' and, as with his royal highness, so it is with us: until we acknowledge our blemishes to be blemishes, we cannot be freed from them; and that is the reason, I suppose, why so many of us carry them with us into the other world, and, when it is too late, when our fleshly disguises are stripped off, behold ourselves, and are beheld by others, ugly fiends.) However, there was a rather different view from mine taken here of my pet peccadillo. 'Cold! self-involved! thankless!' If those little adjectives were intended for me, I thought them specimens of pretty plain speaking; and it was not every one from whom I was disposed to take them in good part. Then, careless and hurried as the versification was, there was a suggestion in the last stanza which startled me like a hidden door suddenly opened before me, through the blank stone wall of my future, showing me a long solemn vista, lighted from above; and at its end lay paradise. While I read, and wondered, and pondered, the bishop, who had been present in his most genial mood all the evening, merry-making and making merry, like a playful shepherd among the little lambs of his flock, spoke at my elbow:

"'The answer of the oracle? Cannot you make it out?'

"'Its words, but not its meaning, nor its author. Can you help me, sir?' said I.

"He took it from me, and slowly read it to himself. 'So this came to you!' he said at length. 'A coincidence! as your enlightened Protestants would say. What a superstitious old Catholic like me would rather call a providence!'

"'You have seen it before?'

"'Certainly; I wrote it,' he replied, with the utmost frankness. 'I came in at twilight, to make arrangements for the magic lantern, as I promised Mrs. Ronaldson, and found her in perplexity about the fortunes'——

"'Which I promised to furnish, and forgot——'

"He bowed and went on, 'That fact she did not think it necessary to mention. I accept your candid confession as your penance, and absolve you. I wrote the required number, and this among them'——

"'And thought of me?'

"'I have often thought of you lately, and with much solicitude and sympathy. You do not complain; but it is the duty of the physician of the soul, as well as the physician of the body, to learn to interpret the dumb signs of speechless suffering. My skill has seldom been so baffled as in the study of your case. It cannot be a common one, for you are not a common woman. Without some aid from you, I shall never, I begin to fear, understand it. Of thus much I am certain: girl as you are, you are passing, alone and in silence, through grief and despair which might drive a strong man mad; and I am also sure that, if you would allow me, I could relieve and save you, because the holy church has balm for every wound. However, if I had known that these verses were to fall to your share, I might certainly have toned them down to advantage. "Flat and shallow!" your stateliness is anything but that; I must have been thinking of the river, rather than of you, when I wrote it. I had no right to say anything of the sort to you. I was hurried, and had just come from the confessional, and forgotten to lay aside the trick of plain speaking; and, in short, you will forget the unlucky scrawl, will you not, and forgive an old friend for an unintentional, acknowledged, and deplored offence?' said he, with touching humility, crushing the paper to a ball in his hand, and taking aim with it at the fire.

"'No,' cried I, springing forward to intercept them, 'I cannot find it in my heart to waste things so precious as forgiveness and forgetfulness. I will neither pardon an imaginary offence, nor forget a prophecy so far above my hopes or deserts. "Right?" you have a right to say anything to me that I need to hear; or, if you have not, I will give you one! Speak plainly to me; I can bear it. Faulty I may be, must be, but not weak—or, at least, not altogether weak; for, as you have seen, or I would not have told you, I know how to suffer, and to suffer in silence. Flatterers are many; friends are few. Probe my heart, if you will—but gently, for its wounds have rankled long, and satisfy yourself that they are incurable. I will endeavor to welcome the pain, for the sake of the charity which prompts you to inflict it.'

"He paused and considered. Then he said, 'When can I see you? It is too late to begin anything to-night.'

"'Name your own time. All times are alike to me now.'

"'Poor child! No, I will not. To know when I was coming would only make you nervous. Let me call when I can. I shall be particularly busy all this week, but perhaps in the course of the next, or the week after, I may find you disengaged. If you are not, you can send me away again. You are not at all subject to sudden illness?'

"'Not at all.'

"'If you should be ill, or meet with any dangerous accident, you would not fail to send for me instantly?'

"'There is no one on whose sympathy and support I should more confidently rely.'

"'Nor any one to whose rescue I should hasten so anxiously. Send after me, wherever I am. I shall leave word at my house, whenever I leave it, where I am going, until I have seen you again.'

"He was so very kind and solicitous about me, that he found time to call the very next morning. Not expecting him, I was sitting here alone, in doleful consultation with a dictionary and a grammar, trying listlessly to puzzle out a page or two of *Cicero de Senectute*. I had learned a little Latin at school; and I had taken it up again since my conversations with him had stimulated my mind with a vague idea that it was a good thing to do, and a dignified way of getting rid of my time. At first it was rather awkward. He waited for me, and I for him. He looked at my book. 'Latin?' said he; 'Do you like it?'

"'Frankly, no. Less than any other language that I ever studied. There is so rigid, petrified, and crystallized a regularity in the forms and terminations, and such utter seeming confusion in the arrangement of the words, It is so dreadfully unlike English, that it makes me feel both home-sick and spell-bound. It often reminds me of a frightful dream by which I was once tormented when a school-girl. They tried to teach me geometry; and I believe I fairly fell sick of it. At all events, fall sick I did, from what cause soever; and, as often as I could lose myself in a feverish slumber, I *found* myself in a wilderness of mere huge, hard, gray granite cubes, pentagons, hexagons, heptagons, and octagons—every block that I looked at successively having more and blunter angles, and huger and blanker sides than its neighbors—piled up to the sky, around to the horizon, and down to the centre. At last, when I had fully possessed myself of their grim individuality, and they themselves of mine—for they all seemed to watch and crouch for me like so many blind but sentient Sphinxes, they began to stir and tumble grittily down over one another, and finally over me; when the hard, blank, horror reached its climax, and I awoke screaming.'

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

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For the National Era.

JASPER: A ROMANCE.

BY EDWARD SPENCER.

VI.

How Mr. Classic Changed His Lodgings.

When we apply the epithet "Bookworm" to Plato Classic, A. M., we have sufficiently characterized him. Books, their production and their consumption, their age, condition, and current price, were his chief, almost his whole concern. Secondarily, however, this matter of price involved him in certain other relations. Price and value, those stumbling-blocks of the economists, relatively equalized themselves in Plato Classic's thinking far otherwise than they do at the Bourse. A book's price was a thing he did not consider at all; its value to himself, for merits perhaps recognisable only by himself, was the point of view he noticed from. Money, notes, gold, silver, what are they, in comparison with this glorious manuscript, this superbly-illuminated Black-Letter, this rarest *Editio Princeps?* The merest inconceivable dross to a sunlighted Golconda! What if I do, like Desiderius Erasmus, want a new coat? Have I not far greater need of this new Exegesis? What if the butcher do refuse further credit till his bill be paid? Is meat to be preferred before this Critical Examen? By no means, and so the money (of which there never had been at any time an exceeding great store) slipped away faster even than the books came in, and Plato dined in a threadbare coat upon tea and crackers, while, daily, new volumes cumbered his shelves.

This could not last. He was in debt, and, though he could do without meat, the butcher would not do without his money. Plato's housekeeper, also, a faithful enough woman, found that, however she might like her place, it was impossible for her at once to do without money and without food. So one day she roused our bookworm out of his studies, and, dusting the room with a vehemence that nearly smothered herself as well as Classic, propounded to him a clear and plain statement of the case.

"You see now, Mr. Ciassic," said she in conclusion, "this won't do. If things go on in this way, you will starve. If you don't pay the bills more promptly, you will not get anybody to trust you; and if you can't get anything to eat, I want to know what good all this lumber's going to do you?" And here she banged away so energetically with her dusting-cloth, that she tumbled a heavy, musty-looking folio prone to the floor. Mr. Classic sprang to his feet in terrible dismay, picked the volume reverently up, wiped it off with great care, and restored it to its place, exclaiming the while—

"For Heaven's sake, my good woman, do not do that again. Be more moderate and circumspect. That book, so roughly handled by you, is worth its weight in gold. It is the famous Florentine Homer, published under the auspices of Lorenzo the Magnificent, and edited by the learned Demetrius of Crete, Anno Domini fourteen hundred and eighty-eight. It is a monument of the typographic art, and the only perfect copy in the country."

"I don't know what sort of monument that is, Mr. Classic; but all I've got to say is, if the book's worth its weight in gold, you'd better sell it, and pay your just debts; if you don't, *you'll* be a monument. Why, the people begin to talk about you real shameful even now; and it does look bad to see a minister of the Gospel throwing his money away in tomfooleries, when he can't even lay by enough to pay a butcher's bill and buy himself a new coat."

Mr. Classic groaned piteously. Evidently that new coat and that butcher's bill were frequent subjects for the exercise of worthy Mrs. Keyes's volubility.

"Mrs. Keyes," said Plato, spiritedly, "no one shall have cause to complain that I have dealt unjustly with them. Let me hear no more of this. That butcher's bill shall be settled next week; and as for my coat," eyeing that garment with affectionate regard, "I consider that a matter in which I am entitled to consult my own sense of propriety."

Mrs. Keyes hustled out of the room, very much miffed indeed, and Plato, after several unsuccessful attempts to read, laid his book down, and, lighting a pipe, went out into his shady garden to soliloquize among his flowers, his invariable custom when laboring under any mental perturbation. This was a truly lamentable state of things, thought our poor Plato, that a man of his habits, one who had but a single luxury, and was in all things else frugal even to parsimony, a man, too, of property—should have to deprive himself of the one source of pleasure he had in life. Truly sad it was, indeed, to see aspirations so limited cut short by want of means. Yet it is always so. If we conquer one world, we cannot find means to get at another. If we desire a quarto, we must confine ourselves to an octavo or a duodecimo. Ah, life, what is it but a series of disappointments and rebuffs? or, if it suit you better, a series of corrections and reproofs? But because we go into the fire, are we therefore purged of our dross, and converted into gold of hundred carat purity? Pshaw! we singe our hair, and—get ourselves wigs forthwith.

Plato, we have said, went into his garden. Thither he always resorted in moments of anger or impatience, or when he needed in any way to be calmed or consoled. He thought of his garden as Bacon wrote of it: "God Almighty first planted a garden; and, indeed, it is the purest of human pleasures; it is the greatest refreshment to the spirits of man; without which, buildings and palaces are but gross handiworks; and a man shall ever see that, when ages grow to civility and elegancy, men come to build stately, sooner than to garden finely; as if gardening were the greater perfection." It was the worthy pastor's chief delight, after reading, to walk among his flowers, watch their growth, their bloom, their maturity, foster them, and cultivate intimate and friendly relations with them. "God's gift to man in that first grand garden planted, sir," he would say, "Unmistakably intended for man's delectation, as the heaven-beauties of the deep-blue sky were. Which position is sustained and indeed established by our modern science, which, searching carefully among the fossiliferous products of the earth, has found no rose, though plenty of *Rosaceæ*, antecedent to man. A very significant fact, sir, and one that teaches more than all Dr. Paley's Natural Theology. And shall we try to transfer their beauties to the buttonhole of an exquisite, or the Bohemian vase of a coquette? Never—it a perversion of God's gift." (It is probable that Plato would have modified his views on this subject, had he chanced to witness the queenly way in which Jasper's mother was wont to wear the proud Camelia over her ear.) It is no wonder that Mr. Classic loved and was proud of his garden. He was an excellent botanist, instinctively gifted with an exquisite taste in such matters, and by care and labor during many years had been able to get together a very superior collection. In point of fact, Plato's garden was the complement of his library, and his passion for flowers the complement of his passion for books. His tastes were emphatically microcosmic. He like to view the world in specimens, parcelled and labelled. Through his books he was wont to commune with humanity's great heart, and in philosophic ease count its pulsations and measure its emotions; to listen dreamily and with reverence to the utterances of great men, whose personal presence would have embarrassed and awed him. Through his flowers he was brought into communion with Nature as he loved her, rather prim and in full dress, but honest and quietly smiling. The forum suited him not, nor nature's sublime moods, but to view them afar through the microscope of book and flower, this was his delight.

Now, however, as he walked in his garden, in the time of the "sere and yellow leaf," the glories of his Nature *in petto* were temporarily passed away. He could not now, as in the glow and life of June, walk among leaf and blossom, talking to them as to old friends, plucking away a dead leaf here, smoking to stupefaction a piratical bug or caterpillar there. In a congenial mood to the desolation about him, Plato walked in his garden, and pondered over his affairs.

Mr. Classic's parish was a small one, a very small one, and his people were even poorer in spirit than they were in numbers. The fact is, Mr. C. was not a spirited preacher; he wrote sufficiently well, possessed an admirable style for an elaborate essay, and was a man of much penetration in erudite matters, but his manner and delivery were very bad, and he had no more idea of the requisites to a popular sermon than Mrs. Keyes had of the Porsonian type. Consequently, when he assumed his parish, the vestry had effected a compromise with him. They were not to complain of his oratorical deficiencies, of which he was humbly conscious, and he, on the other hand, was not to call upon them for any salary, except so much as he might require, over and above his income. This, the vestry said to themselves, was enough and more than enough for a man of his habits; and so it would have been, could he only have gotten the upper-hand of his bibliomania. He was the owner of a very nice little farm of some two hundred acres, for which he got a very good rent, and on which his parsonage was built. But books were more fascinating to him than thoughts of houris to the dying Moslem, and his rents were usually gone before the first quarter of the year had passed. In the extremity to which the sharp words of Mrs. Keyes had awakened poor Plato, he immediately recalled the terms of his bargain with the vestry. Surely, here was an occasion just such as was contemplated in the agreement. He had not previously called upon them; this was his first embarrassment, and they would of course only aim to name the amount of his requirements, and pay it over immediately. With thoughts as complacent as these, therefore, did Mr. Classic attend the next meeting of his vestry, and lay his case before them. There were eight solid well-to-do members of this flock present, any one of whom could have given Plato a check for the amount he asked, without feeling it at all. Not so, however, did they act. They asked time to deliberate, and, to do so more freely, requested Plato to walk about for a while, and leave them to themselves. Bewildered, our learned man retired, and the eight specimens of solidity, with intelligent glances at each others' faces, began to compare notes. The result of their consultation was this:

It is likely Mr. Classic will requirer a salary heretofore, unless he sell his books and cease to purchase others. He is such a poor preacher that it will be next to impossible to raise a maintenance for him from the parish at large. Therefore, the burden of his support will fall upon us of the vestry. Consequently, (a legitimate sequence, this, when the pocket is touched) we ought either to require him to sell his books, and live within his income; or, we ought to secure a minister eloquent enough to preach a salary out of his congregation. Q. E. D.

Many a poor fellow has been driven to the wall by just such a course of reasoning as this.

A more innocent, unsuspicious man than Plato Classic never lived. He had no ideas whatever respecting business—not by any means do we intend, however, that the reader shall conceive of him as belonging to the Harold Skimpole order of genius, for he was as high-toned and honorable as he was unsuspecting—but, still, there was a refined delicacy of feeling about him, a something intuitive, that answered in place of the sagacity and quick discernment other men acquire by contact with the world, and these qualities must have been terribly dulled, indeed, if he failed to be wounded at the way in which his vestry received him, on being summoned back into their presence. He felt that many of the questions propounded to him were personal, and meant to offend him, as—What is the amount of your debts? What is the amount of your income? What are the necessary expenses of a man of your habits, living as you do? Then, what becomes of the balance of your income over your requirements? Are these books necessary to you in your profession as a minister of the Gospel and rector of a country parish? Have you, then, any right to call upon us for aid in the purchase of luxuries, and such luxuries, too, as necessarily tend to divert your attention from parochial duties? Ought we to pay these debts, so needlessly and improperly incurred; or, rather, ought not these books, these causes of your difficulties and embarrassments, these vanities, so unseemly in a man of your sacred office, to be first forfeited—thus giving you the power to redeem your credit by the same means which have done it injury? Artfully enough put, these queries were, but Mr. Classic broke through their meshes with a flashing eye and an indignant burst:

"Enough, gentlemen, enough. I will pay my debts myself. Sell my books, indeed! At least you will credit me with the fact that I have not indulged myself in these 'luxuries' and these 'vanities' at *your* expense. Sell my books, indeed!"

And he retired from the meeting very much heated and exasperated. The vestry had very effectually "brought his nose to the grindstone," but he was a man of too much spirit to permit them to keep it there. That very evening he put into the post office, directed to the vestry, a letter resigning his charge of the parish, and, strange coincidence! on the following morning received one from that respectable body, expressing their expectation that he would resign in favor of a younger and more active man.

He was not tardy in complying with their wishes. He had for some time had a standing offer for his farm in cash, and this offer he now closed with, received the money, paid off all his creditors, dismissed Mrs. Keyes with a blessing and a largesse, and made preparations for his immediate removal to the city. There was one difficulty attending this, however, that occasioned him very great perplexity. His books he was to take with him, and there they were, most carefully and affectionately bestowed in those boxes—but his flowers, his precious, his darling flowers, what was he to do with them? He could not take them with him to the city, but he could not sell them, nor give them away. No, indeed; he would as soon part with his books as with these jewels. He was happily relieved of his perplexity, however, by one of his parishioners, a young lady, Miss Ruth Congreve by name, who had recently become a frequent visiter of his, and whom he had been instructing very pleasantly in the mysteries of botany. This lovely maiden was suddenly become a very Perdita in her love of flowers—

> "Those bright mosaics, that with storied beauty,
> The floor of Nature's temple tesselate."

Miss Ruth, then, being skilled in the science, art, and accomplishments of horticulture, was able to save poor Plato much anxiety. For, when on paying one of his last visits at the Cottage—about the only place he frequented, as Gilbert Congreve's was the only spirit congenial to his own in the whole parish—he mentioned the difficulties he was in, his repugnance to the sale of his flowers, and his unwillingness to leave them in stranger hands, his charming pupil spoke up immediately:

"Why, Mr. Classic, if you will trust me with them, nothing will give me more pleasure than to be their hostess, and attend them for you. Our garden is large, and has a warm exposure, and there is room in my little conservatory for the more delicate plants."

Plato's eyes fairly glistened.

"But, my dear young lady, they will be a great deal of trouble to you"——

"Oh, no indeed! I love to attend to flowers, and, besides, I need occupation, to keep my thoughts busy, now that"—she paused and glanced at her father—"now that you are going away, and my studies discontinued."

And this arrangement being thus satisfactorily perfected, Plato packed himself up, paid his parting visits, preached his farewell sermon, and removed, bag and baggage, to the city. Here he rented furnished lodgings, large enough to accommodate his books and himself, and settled down forthwith, entertaining the deliberate intention of preparing for the press his long-contemplated and deeply-pondered work, "Additions and Emendations to Herman's *De Metris*, with an Excursus upon errors in the received opinions in regard to the Digamma, and how far it is to be traced in the Homeric Poems." What! and is all this study, this diving "deeper than ever plummet sounded" into antiquity, but preparatory to such a result, to something that hath not life enough in it to breathe one slightest dew-drop upon the most insignificant corner of that mighty mirror, humanity? Why not? Read what the poet says:

> "That low man seeks a little thing to do,
> Sees it, and does it;
> This high man, with a great thing to pursue,
> Dies ere he knows it.
> That low man goes on adding one to one,
> His hundreds soon hit:
> This high man, aiming at a million,
> Misses an unit"

Let him go on, then, telling us how to read *Atreidhs te Fanax, etc.*, and the philosophy thereof, in quietness; he has found something to do, "*and he doeth it.*" Go thou, and men shall not blame thee if thou dost likewise.

But Mr. Classic's money bothered him. He had some few thousand dollars remaining to him from the sale of his farm, and he did not know how to dispose of it. Doubtless his great work would pay him a handsome income, when it came out; but the day of publication was yet uncertain, and he must have money in the interim. So he would invest it, and in stocks, by which method he would probably be able to add to the sum, perhaps even double it. The poor innocent! Into what a great spider web did he then venture his weak wings! Such as Plato should be hedged within some compound of books, from whence it shall be altogether impossible to leap out, as farmers fence out their scarlet-hating bulls in rutting time, lest they do harm to themselves or to others.

Well, Plato placed his dollars in the hands of a broker, and, receiving in return certain well-engraved certificates of stock in an unprecedentedly prosperous Mexican mining company, sat down in great content to his work. This progressed slowly, but surely, said he, "and slow and sure is the only way for the genuine scholar to work." Then he wanted some more books, and his balance of ready money went to pay for them. Somehow, in a few months, his debts had grown more rapidly than his *magnum opus;* he was improvident; his bookseller's bill was large, and so was his landlord's. Doubtless, by this time, the prophesied rise had taken place in the mining stock; so he offered a share or two for sale, expecting to receive enough from the increased value to pay off all his debts, and then to reinvest the balance. Alas! his scrip was only so much waste paper. He was penniless. Why prolong the tale? Thunderstruck at first, he recovered hope as he thought of his book. A few days, and he would complete the first volume. The publishers would jump at such a work, so learned, so clear, so elegant in its display of critical acumen. But no one would even look at his MSS. One publisher informed him that the style would not suit the public. Had he any popular sermons that could be put together under some taking title, as "Balm for Bruised Hearts," "The Dew of Hermon: a Series of Sermons of Consolation," &c., &c.? Plato remembered his recent bitter experience. Popular Sermons! He shook his head sadly. Religious memoirs, then? deathbed scenes of Godly youth, of sainted female spirits? Such things were all the go now, and would pay him well, if he could catch the proper vein. But Plato knew naught of humanity, save through the medium of books, and he felt that it was beyond his power to compass the religio-sentimental style. He was in a desperate strait. The bookseller wanted his pay. The landlord could not afford to wait longer. What to do? Everybody suggested his books. The landlord got an auctioneer to appraise them privily, and cautiously dined in his ears the to him enormous valuation set upon them. The bookseller offered to guarantee him a large sum upon them, even to make a considerable advance, if he would authorize their sale. But that was impossible. Sooner his life-blood than his books. And he delved away more industriously than ever at his work, trusting to find a market for it somewhere, and finally relieve himself. Meantime, he hoped to supply his present necessities by reviewing for certain learned journals to which he intended making application. But this did not suit his creditors. Magnum opus was a myth in their eyes, and they much questioned whether review-writing would be responsible for more than tea and crackers. So, while he worked, they also bestirred themselves. They put their bills in court, judgment went against him by default, executions were gotten out, and our poor bibliomaniac awaked one fine morning to find his darling books in the sheriff's hands, and advertised for public sale on a certain day.

A more miserable man than Plato Classic now was could not easily have been found. His books were w

presenting her his license, saying, "*Here's the papers*;' 'I've no further use for them; but you will yet wish you had'er '*back*' me." 'Tis said Mr. G. remained during the evening, and accompanied them next day, much to the mortification of Mr. M.

Mitchellsville, Nov., 1858.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1858.

JASPER.

Inducement to New Subscribers.

Owing to the unusual interest manifested by our readers in the story now in course of publication in the *Era*, entitled "JASPER," we have concluded, in order that all *new* subscribers may have the benefit of the story, to issue an "Extra" on the 1st of December, containing all the chapters published up to that time.

This Extra will be sent *free* to all *new* subscribers.

☞ The publication of our "Extra" is unavoidably delayed for a few days. As soon as printed, a copy will be sent to each of our *new* subscribers.

☞ For one or two weeks, our columns will be rather burdened with documents, but they are necessary to edification.

☞ The President's Message is long, and not at all interesting, but everybody should read it. He misrepresents the history of Kansas, bullies Spain, asks to be invested by Congress with means to buy Cuba, authority to flog Central America, and take possession of portions of Mexico convenient for the uses of our Southern brethren, and comes out for a revision of the Tariff, the adoption of specific duties, and incidental protection.

☞ Book notices are crowded out this week.

☞ Look out for your bills. Don't let them slip away, unnoticed. If an agent do not call upon you in time, renew yourself.

NOTEWORTHY.

Referring to the proceedings in Congress, it will be observed that, on the resolution in regard to the old Pro-Slavery Amistad affair, Messrs. Shields and Stuart take their stand squarely with the Slave Democracy, while Mr. Broderick records his name with the Republicans.

RETROGRADE.

It is to be regretted that that the head of the Post Office Department should generally have so little sympathy with the People. The Department is overburdened with franked matter and expenses for steamship mails, and the enlightened Secretary thinks it all-important to meet the additional expenditure by taxing the People—raising postage from three to five cents a single letter, as Mr. Buchanan has it. We suppose he has forgotten that letters go by weight, not by the piece. Let us have no tinkering with the People's interests; let there be no step backward. Slave-Democratic schemes of revenue generally embrace taxes on tea and coffee, high rates on letter postage, and taxation on sugar for the benefit of the planters.

CONGRESS ON TUESDAY.

The Senate met and adjourned at an early hour, after some unimportant business, to Thursday.

The House of Representatives took up the unfinished business of the last session. Nothing of interest transpired, and, at two o'clock, the House adjourned to Thursday.

THE MESSAGE.

We lay the President's Message before our readers, to the exclusion of almost everything else. It is one of the longest documents of its kind which has ever issued from the Executive department, and our readers will applaud the motion of Mr. Morgan, to refer it to the Committee on Mileage.

The President opens with a review of his unfortunate, not to say disgraceful, Kansas policy; and reiterates the stale misrepresentations by which his predecessor and himself have heretofore vainly essayed to whitewash usurpation and crime. We have no room this week for comment.

The President narrates the chief events of the Utah campaign; congratulates the country upon the successful negotiations with China and Japan; and announces the satisfactory solution of the difficulty with England in regard to the right of search. Differences arising under the Clayton and Bulwer treaty still remain to be settled, but particulars are withheld while the negotiation is pending.

The President presents a fearful array of complaints against Spain, and one might have supposed that we were the most aggrieved people on earth, until the conclusion is arrived at that the sum total is $128,635.54! The President finds no remedy for our griefs but in the annexation of Cuba to the United States. Our virtuous Chief Magistrate is also deeply concerned about the wicked slave trade which Cuba carries on with the coast of Africa, and this is another reason for annexation or purchase. He therefore modestly calls upon Congress, not for the hundreds of millions which the island will cost, but for a *douceur* to be given to the Spanish Gavernment in advance of the ratification of the treaty—in other words, for a corruption fund with which to bribe the Spanish officials to betray their nation.

The President rakes up the Amistad case, and again recommends an appropriation to pay the piratical Spaniards for their slaves—a clear proof of his abhorrence of the slave trade. But in this instance his principal argument for the recognition of piracy is, that it will conciliate the Spanish officials, and predispose them to sell Cuba!

The President is greatly shocked at the anarchy which reigns in Mexico, and our Dr. Sangrado unhesitatingly recommends depletion, as the only remedy for the "sick man." He coolly proposes to take possession of Chihuahua and Sonora, and calls upon Congress for the means of occupying them by a military force! The President attempts to justify this tyrannical proceeding, on the flimsy ground that the savage inhabitants of those Mexican provinces *may* obstruct the passage of the mails over the recently-established overland route to the Pacific. No Asiatic or European conqueror ever invaded a province of a weak neighbor on a pretext more false, insufficient, and contemptible. But our limits will not permit us to comment further at present.

In the same spirit of lawless aggression, the President calls upon Congress for authority to invade New Granada, Nicaragua, and Mexico, whenever he may decide that protection to the transit routes requires it.

The President presents a gloomy picture of the national finances. When he came into office, the Treasury was overflowing. Some forty millions were on hand, and the Government was embarrassed with the surplus. But at the end of eighteen months the case is quite different. The forty-million surplus is gone, and other forty millions in Treasury notes and loans are nearly gone. In a word, the Government owes $64,000,000, and the debt is accumulating by millions annually. In this strait, he abandons the free-trade ad valorem policy of the Democracy, and recommends an increase of duties on the "specific" or old Whig protectionist plan. The President thinks specific duties peculiarly applicable to the articles of "iron, raw sugar, and foreign wines and spirits." In other words, to the products of Pennsylvania and Louisiana. Not a word for the manufactures of New England.

The President renews his recommendation of a Pacific Railroad; and while he refrains from definitely specifying any particular route, he borrows all his facts and illustrations from the extreme Southern line of Arizona and Texas.

These are the salient points of the Message. Other topics we must omit a reference to for the present. It will be seen that the leading purpose of the Message is to keep alive and animate the "agitation of the Slavery question."

The *Southern Citizen*, edited by Mitchel and Swan, has made its appearance. It is devoted to "the traffic in human flesh."

Mr. Letcher was nominated on Saturday last, at Petersburg, for Governor of Virginia.

NORTH AND SOUTH.

The Washington *Union* of the 1st of December pays the following official tribute to the intelligence and character of the Virginians:

"A great many circumstances concur to give unusual animation and interest to political nominations in Virginia. In the first place, almost every citizen of Virginia is a thoroughly-informed politician. Nearly every citizen is independent in worldly circumstances; and but few can be found who do not subscribe to a newspaper, and make politics the staple of thought, study, and conversation."

We will not stop to reconcile this statement with the disclosures of the Census returns, or with the reports of Bible and Tract Societies. According to the former, there were 87,383 native-born clear-white ignoramuses in Virginia in 1850, in a white population of 894,800, or one in ten. At the same time, there were in New England, New York, Michigan, and Wisconsin, only 45,590 native-born illiterate persons in a total population of 6,453,247; the proportion being as 1 to 141. We might show a similar disparity in the circulation of the newspapers of the two sections. But let that pass; our present object is merely to lay before our readers the relative standing of Virginia and the North, as weighed in the official scales of the Washington *Union*. The *Union* is said to be edited by "a Northern man with Southern principles," and he can doubtless reconcile the facts we have given from the Census with his assertion that nearly every voter in Virginia is a man of independent circumstances, well versed in the politics of the country, and takes a newspaper!

Of the North the *Union* says:

"What a howl was sent up when the Missouri Compromise was repealed; and who has forgotten the deafening shrieks of the fanatics when Northern men refused to sustain the Wilmot Proviso! It has required fifteen years of earnest, self-sacrificing controversy in the free States to convince the people that it is just and fair to consult the Constitution for remedies as well as for rights—in fact, to convince them that the Federal compact is the very best chart to steer by, and the highest guarantee of equality among all the States of the Union."

Who has convinced the people of the folly of the Wilmot Proviso, and where is the evidence of it? Were the broken-down demagogues who have one by one been cast aside by an indignant and betrayed people, the self-sacrificing missionaries? And do the recent elections, or those of 1856, furnish the evidence of the fifteen years missionary labors?

THE NEXT PRESIDENCY—HON. JOHN J. CRITTENDEN.—The members of the New York Whig General Committee and of the Ashlanders' Association waited upon Senator Crittenden, of Kentucky, at the St. Nicholas Hotel, to tender him their respects. Addresses were made in behalf of the Whigs by Mr. Jennings, and by Mr. Dodge on the part of the Ashlanders. The sentiments advanced were devotion to the principles and the memory of Henry Clay, regret that the Whig party had been disbanded, and hope that Mr. Crittenden would come forward as the standard-bearer of the National Union party, upon the basis of the principles represented by the old Whig party, as illustrated and expounded by Henry Clay. The *Journal of Commerce* says:

"Mr. Crittenden, who was much affected by the kind expressions of his visiters, thanked them most cordially for their continued esteem and confidence. He said that he had come to the city on private business, with no political intentions whatever, and had expected no such greeting. He thoroughly agreed in the sentiments of attachment to the old Whig party which had been enunciated, and spoke feelingly of his political connection with Henry Clay, to whose lofty patriotism and disinterestedness he bore an eloquent testimony. He was no candidate for the Presidency, and it was with regret that he had seen his name mentioned as such in several papers. He should never seek the position, for it was a laborious office for any man who truly desired to administer it for the best interest of the whole country. He wished it, therefore, to be distinctly understood that he was not a candidate, but he would gladly co-operate with all those who desired to restore the Government to its former standard of purity and patriotism, with the moderation which became a man of his years. He thought it was time for agitation to cease; he was sick of it. It would be better for the country if the negro question, in all its forms, was put back to the days when our fathers lived together in peace, and not one word was said on the subject. The result of the agitation was strong sectional feeling, which might lead to sectional division. He believed in the coming resurrection of the Whig party, in body and soul, if put in time. But he positively declined to accept the office of leader, so generously tendered to him. He preferred to act as an humble worker in the cause of reforming the Government. He had rather be a President-maker than a President.

"After some general remarks on the necessity of a change in our Governmental policy, and the glory which awaits the Republic, if her rulers do their duty, the speaker again emphatically announced that he was not a candidate for the Presidency, and that he had visited the city with no political motives whatever.

"At the conclusion of his remarks, which were listened to with deep interest, Mr. Crittenden received the personal congratulations of those present."

"Not a candidate!" Of course not. But could not Cæsar be persuaded to accept the crown?

SLAVER ECHO—ELECTION OF U. S. SENATOR.—*Columbia, S. C., Dec.* 2.—The counsel for the prisoners taken on board the slaver Echo today petitioned for a writ of habeas corpus to bring the prisoners before the court, to show reason why they should not be detained any longer in custody. The court granted the writ, which was made returnable on Saturday, at 10 o'clock. This will bring up the evidence and argument of the case. The grand jury were further discharged until Monday. The impression appears to be, that the prisoners will be held, and the case taken to another district.

The tenth ballot by the Legislature of this State, for United States Senator, resulted in the election of Hon. James Chesnut, the President of the State Senate. This is a signal triumph of the conservatives. The ninth vote stood: Manning 46—Adams 55. On the final ballot, Chesnut recived 92—Adams 54.

Senator Hammond is in town to-day, and his presence and wishes doubtless had an influence on the result.

NEWS FROM BUENOS AYRES.—The latest dates from Buenos Ayres are to the 6th of October. There are no items of interest, except a representation in one of the journals that, in Paraguay, Lopez will at once surrender to the Americans. It is certainly possible that he may do so, but doubtful.

THIRTY-FIFTH CONGRESS.

Second Session.

Monday, December 6, 1858.

SENATE.

At 12 o'clock, the Senate was called to order by the Vice President.

Prayer by Rev. P. D. Gurley, D. D.

The oath of office was administered to Mr. Bates, of Delaware.

Mr. Clay presented the credentials of Matthias Ward, appointed a Senator by the Governor of the State of Texas, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Hon. J. P. Henderson, until the Legislature shall elect his successor.

Mr. Reid presented the credentials of Thomas L. Clingman, elected by the Legislature of North Carolina to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Hon. Asa Biggs.

On motion, it was

Ordered, That the daily hour of meeting of the Senate be 12 o'clock, until otherwise ordered.

Mr. Gwin gave notice that he should call up the Pacific railroad bill to-morrow at twelve o'clock.

The Amistad Claim.—Mr. Mason moved that the bill to indemnify the master and owners of the Spanish schooner Amistad and her cargo be taken up and made the special order of the day for Monday next.

Mr. Seward said he would prefer that the Senator from Virginia would modify his motion, and say Tuesday, as he should be absent on next Monday.

Mr. Mason had no objection to that.

Mr. Seward said that he did not want to be understood, by suggesting Tuesday instead of Monday, that he gave his consent that this bill should have precedence over other special orders. He did not regard it as a meritorious measure, and saw no reason why it should be pressed before other business.

Mr. Fessenden had heard no reason assigned why this, which was merely a private bill, should take precedence over all the other private bills upon the calendar. He was ready to consider it whenever it should come up in its order, but objected to making it a special order.

The question being taken, the motion of Mr. Mason was agreed to, as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Bates, Bigler, Bright, Brown, Clay, Clingman, Davis, Fitch, Fitzpatrick, Green, Gwin, Hammond, Iverson, Jones, Kennedy, Mason, Pearce, Polk, Reid, Rice, Shields, Stuart, Thomson of New Jersey, and Ward—24.

Nays—Messrs. Broderick, Cameron, Chandler, Clark, Dixon, Doolittle, Durkee, Fessenden, Foot, Foster, Hale, Hamlin, Harlan, King, Seward, Simmons, Trumbull, Wade, and Wilson—19.

Mr. Collamer announced that he had paired off with Mr. Slidell on the above question.

Shortly afterwards, the annual message of the President was received, and was read by the Clerk.

Mr. Hale remarked that it had been customary on some occasions for gentlemen to express their sentiments upon the message upon the motion to print. If the President had confined himself to his constitutional prerogative, and had only given Congress information with regard to the state of the Union, he should not have felt called upon to say a word on this occasion; but he thought the President had abused his constitutional prerogative by giving a history of transactions that have passed by, and such a history as, he thought, was not entirely consistent with truth; and he could not let such statements pass unchallenged. Mr. H. then took occasion to comment upon several portions of the message with considerable freedom, especially that in reference to the affairs of Kansas.

When he had concluded—

The question was taken on printing the regular number of the message and accompanying documents, and it was agreed to. The motion in regard to the extra copies lies over.

The Chair laid before the Senate the annual report of the Secretary of the Treasury; which was ordered to be printed.

And then the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

In pursuance of law, the House of Representatives was called to order by the Speaker at 12 o'clock M.

After prayer by Rev. Mr. Ball, the officiating chaplain, the roll was called.

On motion, the daily hour of meeting was fixed at 12 o'clock M.

The Turiff.—The Speaker called the States for resolutions and bills.

Mr. Grow, of Pennsylvania, introduced a bill to modify the law establishing the Court of Claims, so as to enable creditors to sue in the District Courts of the United States; and it was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. Curtis, of Iowa, introduced a bill for the construction of a central Pacific railroad; and it was referred to the select committee on railroads.

Mr. Dewart, of Pennsylvania, offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Committee of Ways and Means, when appointed, be instructed to report a bill increasing the duty on coal and iron.

Mr. Jones, of Tennessee, and several other members, objected.

Mr. Dewart moved that the rules be suspended.

Mr. Washburne, of Illinois, asked the gentleman to modify his resolution so as to include lead.

Mr. Dewart consented.

Mr. Morrill, of Vermont, desired a modification that would include wool.

Mr. Dewart consented.

Mr. Davidson hoped the gentleman would include sugar. [Laughter.]

The resolution was then, as modified, read, as follows:

Resolved, That the Committee of Ways and Means, when appointed, be instructed to report a bill increasing the duty on coal, iron, lead, wool, and such other articles as need protection against foreign competition.

The question being taken, the motion to suspend the rules was not agreed to—yeas 102, nays, 87; two-thirds not voting in the affirmative.

On motion of Mr. Stephens, of Georgia, the Speaker was authorized to appoint the standing committees.

A message was received from the President of the United States, communicating his annual message; which was read.

Mr. Phelps, of Missouri, moved that the message and accompanying documents be referred to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, and printed, and also that one copy of the reports of the Heads of Departments be printed for each member of the House; which motions were agreed to.

On motion of Mr. Washburne, of Illinois, the House adjourned.

LATER FROM CALIFORNIA PER OVERLAND MAIL.—*St. Louis, December* 3.—The overland California mail of the 5th ult. has arrived, with six passengers, including Lieutenant Mowry, who furnishes a favorable account of the Gila river gold mines, the average yield of which is $1,500 per day. It is believed that no richer diggings exist, even in the most favored portions of California, and, from the location of the mines, there is no danger to be apprehended from hostile tribes of Indians.

A political meeting at Gila city had passed resolutions endorsing the action of the Mesilla and Tucson Convention, asking Congress for a Territorial organization. The silver mines in the same region are also very rich.

Information had been received from Fort Smith, that Lieutenant Beale had gone into winter quarters. The rumor of his being attacked by the Indians is disbelieved.

The Apache Indians continue their depredations on the frontier of Sonora and Arizona.

The revolution in Sonora was in full progress at last accounts. Governor Pesquira has lost the support of the merchants, in consequence of his failure to pay loaned money.

THE AFRICAN EMIGRATION SCHEME.—The committee of inquiry, appointed by Prince Napoleon, in response to the demand of the Emperor, on the African emigration system, consists of the Count de Persigny, chairman; Tardy de Montravel, naval captain; Baron Paul de Richemont, deputy; Le Play, Counsellor of State; and Ferri Pisani, chef d'etat major. This committee has already held one meeting at the Palais Royale, and it is intended that the subject shall have a thorough investigation. They will not go to the African coast, as has been stated, for testimony, but they have the power to collect all the necessary testimony from such sources as can be obtained. The London journals have already judged the question, and claim the Emperor's letter as an abandonment of the free negro system; but perhaps they had better wait the action of the committee.

WASHINGTON ITEMS.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.—*Washington, Dec.* 3.—A special messenger left here to-day for St. Louis, with copies of the President's message and the accompanying documents, to be forwarded by overland mail to San Francisco. Advance copies will also go by the Salt Lake and Tehuantepec routes, and by steamship from New York on Monday to the Pacific coast.

The Treasurer's statement for the week ending on Monday shows the receipts to have been $567,000; drafts paid, $852,000, and drafts issued nearly to the same amount, leaving a balance of nearly $6,000,000 in the Treasury—a reduction of $266,000 from last week.—*Associated Press.*

Washington, Dec. 2.—The Cabinet troubles still continue. The "rub" is between Mr. Cobb of the Treasury and the President upon the Tariff question, and Mr. Thompson of the Interior and the President upon Mexican and Nicaraguan affairs. Mr. Cobb remains firm in his opposition to any change in the tariff, and Mr. Thompson, being a Mississippian, represents the Jeff. Davis and Forsyth school of Southern sectionalists, and insists that Walker should be allowed free passage with his filibusters, and that the Government should recognise the Zuloaga Government in Mexico, or seize the whole territory and govern it ourselves. This state of things may lead to a rupture and reorganization of the whole Cabinet, though that will be avoided if possible. The opinion is still prevalent, that Mr. Cobb will resign, and accept the Ministry to London. He will not go to France.

There is likely to be some trouble about the Convention of Agriculturists, which Mr. Browne, of the Agricultural Bureau, has taken the liberty to call. He proposes to pay each of the seventy-five gentlemen whom he may choose to select as delegates, $25—from what fund or appropriation we are not informed—for their expenses. Now, the question arises, who gave him authority to call this Convention? How shall we know whether the gentlemen so called as delegates know anything of agriculture, or that they are professional tailors, haberdashers, clergymen, or *politicianers?* How will he pay that $25, and from what fund? He has an appropriation of three or four thousand dollars *to purchase seeds.* This is all, and certainly he will not have the audacity to appropriate that money, or ask a special appropriation from Congress, to pay for *political* experiments? I think I have a key to unlock the mystery.

Mr. Browne was formerly an officer of the U. S. Agricultural Society, which holds its annual meeting the 16th of January, to promote the very same ends as the proposed Government Convention. Its members are also very well known for their agricultural knowledge or skill. Now, Mr. Browne failed of a re-election to his office in that Society last year. This Convention meets just one week previous to that of the U. S. Society, thus effectually taking the wind out of it. Then, how convenient it will be to have these men here, to represent the interests of a central route for the Pacific railroad and telegraph, if it should happen to be on the tapis about that time, as in all human probability it will be.

The Pension Bureau last month issued warrants for 81,880 acres of public lands.

The funeral of Captain Brooke, U. S. M. C., took place yesterday, and was largely attended.

The lecture upon Central America, last evening, by Thomas Francis Meagher, at the Washington Theatre, was listened to by about thirty or forty persons. Such an audience can hardly be called a success.

The city authorities are about to ask of Congress an appropriation to the City Corporation of an amount equal to the taxes upon the estimated value of Government property, which would have been assessed had it been private property. It will probably be refused by Congress. They, in conjunction with the authorities of Alexandria, will also ask an appropriation to build a bridge, to be permanent, on or near the site of the Long Bridge across the Potomac, in order to take the travel through Washington and Alexandria, which would otherwise go by the proposed new route across Aquia creek and Maryland railroad. This request is reasonable, and will perhaps be complied with.

The Strakosch Opera Troupe commence a short engagement at Philharmonic Hall to-night. They advertise for *two nights only*, the usual time of a "limited engagement." The new management and stock company of the Theatre will be on soon.

It is reported that Capt. Ingles is appointed to the Philadelphia Navy Yard Superintendency, vice Com. Stewart, resigned.

Of the list of patents issued last week, twenty-three out of seventy-six are to persons within the State of New York.

The grizzly bear, which gave so much trouble here the other day in taking him from the car, and was finally caught by making a hole through the top of the car, and "noosing" him, is now safely lodged at the Smithsonian Institute, his future quarters, and is the object of much curiosity. The lectures at that institution will commence in a short time.

The rumor concerning the change in the management of the *Union* is confirmed.—*Cor. of N. Y. Express.*

FIRE.—The planing establishment of McLean & Monroe, at the foot of Thirteenth street, on the canal, was destroyed by fire on Monday evening, with all its contents.

DOUGLAS IN MEMPHIS.—The Little Giant, in his speech at Memphis, Tenn., on Monday, proclaimed himself a filibuster. He trims his sails, it seems, to suit all quarters.

He said, (according to the *Enquirer*,) that Gen. Cass once asked him what we wanted with Central America. He replied, that the time would come when we were bound to have it. "Why," said he, "it is too far off." "Yes, a great way off, it is nearly half way to California, and on the direct road there. [Laughter.] I do not want Central America any more than I did in 1850, but the time will come when our destiny, our institutions, our safety, will compel us to have it. I am unwilling now to pledge our faith as a nation in that which I am certain our grandchildren would do. So it is with the Island of Cuba. I do not care whether you want it or not. It is a matter of no consequence whether we want it or not, we are compelled to take it, and we can't help it." [Immense applause.]

POLITICS IN SOUTH CAROLINA.—The subject of reopening the African slave trade is one of the questions bearing upon the selection of a United States Senator by the Legislature of South Carolina, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of the Hon. Josiah J. Evans. The telegraph, however, brought an erroneous version of the pending resolutions on the subject. They are as follows:

"*Resolved*, That the Constitution of the United States contains no grant of power to regulate, prevent, or restrict commerce among foreign nations; and, therefore, all acts of Congress purporting to prohibit or interfere with the slave trade between foreign countries are unconstitutional, and have no rightful force or effect.

"*Resolved*, That the act of Congress declaring the slave trade to be piracy, if it be understood as affirming that it is piracy in the nature of things and in the sense of the Constitution, affirms what is not true; and, inasmuch as it purports and intends to convert into piracy what is not so in the nature of things and in the sense of the Constitution, the said act is unconstitutional, null, and void."

Senator Mazyck, who introduced these resolutions, made a brief speech in their favor. He argued against the right of the Federal Government to interfere with the slave trade when carried on by foreign nations, but he did not touch the question of reopening our own ports to the foreign slave trade. In regard to the act of Congress which declares the slave trade piracy, Mr. M. contended, that when the Federal Constitution was adopted, the slave trade was as legitimate as the trade in wool, coffee, or tobacco; and that if the power delegated to Congress to regulate commerce is to be interpreted into the right to make it an act of piracy to carry on that particular trade between any countries whatever, then must Congress surely have the same right, at its option, to make the trade in coffee, wool, or tobacco, an act of piracy. If Congress, he said, really possessed the power to make the slave trade between Africa and Cuba piracy, it would have the same power to declare the same trade piracy between Louisiana and Virginia, when carried on by the sea.

The Senate did not seem to be prepared at that time to act upon the resolutions, and they were referred to the Committee on Federal Relations.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

Fellow Citizens of the Senate and House of Representatives:

When we compare the condition of the country at the present day with what it was one year ago, at the meeting of Congress, we have much reason for gratitude to that Almighty Providence which has never failed to interpose for our relief at the most critical periods of our history. One year ago, the sectional strife between the North and the South, on the dangerous subject of Slavery, had again become so intense as to threaten the peace and perpetuity of the Confederacy. The application for the admission of Kansas as a State into the Union fostered this unhappy agitation, and brought the whole subject once more before Congress. It was the desire of every patriot that such measures of legislation might be adopted as would remove the excitement from the States, and confine it to the Territory where it legitimately belonged. Much has been done, I am happy to say, towards the accomplishment of this object, during the last session of Congress.

The Supreme Court of the United States had previously decided, that all American citizens have an equal right to take into the Territories whatever is held as property under the laws of any of the States, and to hold such property there under the guardianship of the Federal Constitution, so long as the Territorial condition shall remain.

This is now a well-established position, and the proceedings of the last session were alone wanting to give it practical effect. The principle has been recognised, in some form or other, by an almost unanimous vote of both Houses of Congress, that a Territory has a right to come into the Union either as a free or a slave State, according to the will of a majority of its people. The just equality of all the States has thus been vindicated, and a fruitful source of dangerous dissension among them has been removed.

Whilst such has been the beneficial tendency of your legislative proceedings outside of Kansas, their influence has nowhere been so happy as within that Territory itself. Left to manage and control its own affairs in its own way, without the pressure of external influence, the revolutionary Topeka organization and all resistance to the Territorial Government established by Congress, have been finally abandoned. As a natural consequence, that fine Territory now appears to be tranquil and prosperous, and is attracting increasing thousands of immigrants to make it their happy home.

The past unfortunate experience of Kansas has enforced the lesson, so often already taught, that resistance to lawful authority, under our form of government, cannot fail in the end to prove disastrous to its authors. Had the people of the Territory yielded obedience to the laws enacted by their Legislature, it would at the present moment have contained a large additional population of industrious and enterprising citizens, who have been deterred from entering its borders by the existence of civil strife and organized rebellion.

It was the resistance to rightful authority, and the persevering attempts to establish a revolutionary government under the Topeka Constitution, which caused the people of Kansas to commit the grave error of refusing to vote for delegates to the Convention to frame a Constitution, under a law not denied to be fair and just in its provisions. This refusal to vote has been the prolific source of all the evils which have followed. In their hostility to the Territorial Government, they disregarded the principle absolutely essential to the working of our form of government, that a majority of those who vote—not the majority of those who remain at home, from whatever cause—must decide the result of an election. For this reason, seeking to take advantage of their own error, they denied the authority of the Convention thus elected to frame a Constitution.

The Convention, notwithstanding, proceeded to adopt a Constitution unexceptionable in its general features, and providing for the submission of the Slavery question to a vote of the people, which, in my opinion, they were bound to do under the Kansas and Nebraska act. This was the all-important question which had alone convulsed the Territory; and yet the opponents of the lawful Government, persisting in their first error, refrained from exercising their right to vote, and preferred that Slavery should continue, rather than surrender their revolutionary Topeka organization.

A wiser and better spirit seemed to prevail before the first Monday of January last, when an election was held under the Constitution. A majority of the people then voted for a Governor and other State officers, for a member of Congress, and members of the State Legislature. This election was warmly contested by the two political parties in Kansas, and a greater vote was polled than at any previous election. A large majority of the members of the Legislature elect belonged to that party which had previously refused to vote. The Anti-Slavery party were thus placed in the ascendant, and the political power of the State was in their own hands. Had Congress admitted Kansas into the Union under the Lecompton Constitution, the Legislature might, at its very first session, have submitted the question to a vote of the people, whether they would or would not have a Convention to amend their Constitution either on the Slavery or any other question, and have adopted all necessary means for giving speedy effect to the will of the majority. Thus the Kansas question would have been immediately and finally settled.

Under these circumstances, I submitted to Congress the Constitution thus framed, with all the officers already elected necessary to put the State Government into operation, accompanied by a strong recommendation in favor of the admission of Kansas as a State. In the course of my long public life I have never performed any official act which, in the retrospect, has afforded me more heartfelt satisfaction. Its admission could have inflicted no possible injury on any human being, whilst it would, within a brief period, have restored peace to Kansas and harmony to the Union. In that event, the Slavery question would ere this have been finally settled, according to the legally-expressed will of a majority of the voters, and popular sovereignty would thus have been vindicated in a constitutional manner.

With my deep convictions of duty, I could have pursued no other course. It is true, that as an individual, I had expressed an opinion, both before and during the session of the Convention, in favor of submitting the remaining clauses of the Constitution, as well as that concerning Slavery, to the people. But, acting in an official character, neither myself nor any human authority had the power to rejudge the proceedings of the Convention, and declare the Constitution which it had framed to be a nullity. To have done this would have been a violation of the Kansas and Nebraska act, which left the people of the Territory "perfectly free to form and regulate their domestic institutions in their own way, subject only to the Constitution of the United States." It would equally have violated the great principle of popular sovereignty, at the foundation of our institutions, to deprive the people of the power, if they thought proper to exercise it, of confiding to delegates elected by themselves the trust of framing a Constitution, without requiring them to subject their constituents to the trouble, expense, and delay, of a second election. It would have been in opposition to many precedents in our history, commencing in the very best age of the Republic, of the admission of Territories as States into the Union, without a previous vote of the people approving their Constitution.

It is to be lamented that a question so insignificant, when viewed in its practical effects on the people of Kansas, whether decided one way or the other, should have kindled such a flame of excitement throughout the country. This reflection may prove to be a lesson of wisdom and of warning for our future guidance. Practically considered, the question is simply whether the people of that Territory should first come into the Union and then change any provision in their Constitution not agreeable to themselves, or accomplish the very same object by remaining out of the Union and framing another Constitution in accordance with their will. In either case, the result would be precisely the same. The only difference in point of fact is, that the object would have been much sooner attained, and the pacification of Kansas more speedily effected, had it been admitted as a State during the last session of Congress.

My recommendation, however, for the immediate admission of Kansas, failed to meet the approbation of Congress. They deemed it wiser to adopt a different measure for the settlement of the question. For my own part, I should have been willing to yield my assent to almost any constitutional measure to accomplish this object. I therefore cordially acquiesced in what has been called the English Compromise, and approved the "Act for the admission of the State of Kansas into the Union" upon the terms therein prescribed.

Under the ordinance which accompanied the Lecompton Constitution, the people of Kansas had claimed double the quantity of public lands, for the support of common schools, which had ever been previously granted to any State upon entering the Union; and also the alternate sections of land for twelve miles on each side of two railroads, proposed to be constructed from the northern to the southern boundary, and from the eastern to the western boundary of the State. Congress, deeming these claims unreasonable, provided, by the act of May 4, 1858, to which I have just referred, for the admission of the State on an equal footing with the original States, but "upon the fundamental condition precedent" that a majority of the people thereof, at an election to be held for that purpose, should, in place of the very large grants of public lands which they had demanded under the ordinance, accept such grants as had been made to Minnesota and other new States. Under this act, should a majority reject the proposition offered them, "it shall be deemed and held that the people of Kansas do not desire admission into the Union with said Constitution, under the conditions set forth in said proposition." In that event, the act authorizes the people of the Territory to elect delegates to form a Constitution and State Government for themselves, "whenever, and not before, it is ascertained by a census, duly and legally taken, that the population of said Territory equals or exceeds the ratio of representation required for a member of the House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States." The delegates thus assembled "shall first determine by a vote whether it is the wish of the people of the proposed State to be admitted into the Union at that time, and, if so, shall proceed to form a Constitution, and take all necessary steps for the establishment of a State Government, in conformity with the Federal Constitution." After this Constitution shall have been formed, Congress, carrying out the principles of popular sovereignty and non-intervention, have left "the mode and manner of its approval or ratification by the people of the proposed State" to be "prescribed by law," and they shall then be admitted into the Union as a State under such Constitution thus fairly and legally made, with or without Slavery, as said Constitution may prescribe."

An election was held throughout Kansas, in pursuance of the provisions of this act, on the second day of August last, and it resulted in the rejection, by a large majority, of the proposition submitted to the people by Congress. This being the case, they are now authorized to form another Constitution, preparatory to admission into the Union, but not until their number, as ascertained by a census, shall equal or exceed the ratio required to elect a member to the House of Representatives.

It is not probable, in the present state of the case, that a third Constitution can be lawfully framed and presented to Congress, by Kansas, before its population shall have reached the designated number. Nor is it to be presumed that, after their sad experience in resisting the Territorial laws, they will attempt to adopt a Constitution in express violation of the provisions of an act of Congress. During the session of 1856, much of the time of Congress was occupied on the question of admitting Kansas under the Topeka Constitution. Again, nearly the whole of the last session was devoted to the question of its admission under the Lecompton Constitution. Surely it is not unreasonable to require the people of Kansas to wait, before making a third attempt, until the number of their inhabitants shall amount to ninety-three thousand four hundred and twenty. During this brief period, the harmony of the States, as well as the great business interests of the country, demand that the people of the Union shall not for a third time be convulsed by another agitation on the Kansas question. By waiting for a short time, and acting in obedience to law, Kansas will glide into the Union without the slightest impediment.

This excellent provision, which Congress has applied to Kansas, ought to be extended, and rendered applicable to all Territories which may hereafter seek admission into the Union.

Whilst Congress possesses the undoubted power of admitting a new State into the Union, however small may be the number of its inhabitants, yet this power ought not, in my opinion, to be exercised before the population shall amount to the ratio required by the act for the admission of Kansas. Had this been previously the rule, the country would have escaped all the evils and misfortunes to which it has been exposed by the Kansas question.

Of course, it would be unjust to give this rule a retrospective application, and exclude a State which, acting upon the past practice of the Government, has already formed its Constitution, elected its Legislature and other officers, and is now prepared to enter the Union.

The rule ought to be adopted, whether we consider its bearing on the people of the Territories or upon the people of the existing States. Many of the serious dissensions which have prevailed in Congress and throughout the country would have been avoided, had this rule been established at an earlier period of the Government.

Immediately upon the formation of a new Territory, people from different States and from foreign countries rush into it, for the laudable purpose of improving their condition. Their first duty to themselves is to open and cultivate farms, to construct roads, to establish schools, to erect places of religious worship, and to devote their energies generally to reclaim the wilderness, and to lay the foundations of a flourishing and prosperous Commonwealth. If, in this incipient condition, with a population of a few thousand, they should prematurely enter the Union, they are oppressed by the burden of State taxation, and the means necessary for the improvement of the Territory and the advancement of their own interests are thus diverted to very different purposes.

The Federal Government has ever been a liberal parent to the Territories, and a generous contributor to the useful enterprises of the early settlers. It has paid the expenses of their Governments and Legislative Assemblies out of the common Treasury, and thus relieved them from a heavy charge. Under these circumstances, nothing can be better calculated to retard their material progress than to divert them from their useful employments, by prematurely exciting angry political contests among themselves, for the benefit of aspiring leaders. It is surely no hardship for embryo Governors, Senators, and members of Congress, to wait until the number of inhabitants shall equal those of a single Congressional district. They surely ought not to be permitted to rush into the Union with a population less than one-half of several of the large counties in the interior of some of the States. This was the condition of Kansas when it made application to be admitted under the Topeka Constitution. Besides, it requires some time to render the mass of a population collected in a new Territory at all homogeneous, and to unite them on anything like a fixed policy. Establish the rule, and all will look forward to it, and govern themselves accordingly.

But justice to the people of the several States requires that this rule should be established by Congress. Each State is entitled to two Senators and at least one Representative in Congress. Should the people of the States fail to elect a Vice President, the power devolves upon the Senate to select this officer from the two highest candidates on the list. In case of the death of the President, the Vice President thus elected by the Senate becomes President of the United States. On all questions of legislation, the Senators from the smallest States of the Union have an equal vote with those from the largest. The same may be said in regard to the ratification of treaties and of Executive appointments. All this has worked admirably in practice, whilst it conforms in principle with the character of a Government instituted by sovereign States. I presume no American citizen would desire the slightest change in the arrangement. Still, is it not unjust and unequal to the existing States to invest some forty or fifty thousand people collected in a Territory with the attributes of sovereignty, and place them on an equal footing with Virginia and New York in the Senate of the United States?

For these reasons, I earnestly recommend the passage of a general act, which shall provide, that upon the application of a Territorial Legislature, declaring their belief that the Territory contains a number of inhabitants which, if in a State, would entitle them to elect a member of Congress, it shall be the duty of the President to cause a census of the inhabitants to be taken, and if found sufficient, then by the terms of this act to authorize them to proceed "in their own way" to frame a State Constitution preparatory to admission into the Union. I also recommend that an appropriation may be made to enable the President to take a census of the people of Kansas.

The present condition of the Territory of Utah, when contrasted with what it was one year ago, is a subject for congratulation. It was then in a state of open rebellion, and, cost what it might, the character of the Government required that this rebellion should be suppressed, and the Mormons compelled to yield obedience to the Constitution and the laws. In order to accomplish this object, as I informed you in my last annual message, I appointed a new Governor instead of Brigham Young, and other Federal officers to take the place of those who, consulting their personal safety, had found it necessary to withdraw from the Territory. To protect these civil officers, and to aid them, as a *posse comitat

sum would be repaid with interest, we have received a proposal offering to refund one-third of that amount, (forty-two thousand eight hundred and seventy-eight dollars and forty-one cents,) but without interest, if we would accept this in full satisfaction. The offer is also accompanied by a declaration that this indemnification is not founded on any reason of strict justice, but is made as a special favor.

One alleged cause for procrastination in the examination and adjustment of our claims arises from an obstacle which it is the duty of the Spanish Government to remove. Whilst the Captain General of Cuba is invested with general despotic authority in the Government of that island, the power is withheld from him to examine and redress wrongs committed by officials under his control, on citizens of the United States. Instead of making our complaints directly to him at Havana, we are obliged to present them through our Minister at Madrid. These are then referred back to the Captain General for information; and much time is thus consumed in preliminary investigations and correspondence between Madrid and Cuba, before the Spanish Government will consent to proceed to negotiation. Many of the difficulties between the two Governments would be obviated, and a long train of negotiation avoided, if the Captain General were invested with authority to settle questions of easy solution on the spot, where all the facts are fresh, and could be promptly and satisfactorily ascertained. We have hitherto in vain urged upon the Spanish Government to confer this power upon the Captain General, and our Minister to Spain will again be instructed to urge this subject on their notice. In this respect, we occupy a different position from the Powers of Europe. Cuba is almost within sight of our shores; our commerce with it is far greater than that of any other nation, including Spain itself, and our citizens are in habits of daily and extended personal intercourse with every part of the island. It is therefore a great grievance that, when any difficulty occurs, no matter how unimportant, which might be readily settled at the moment, we should be obliged to resort to Madrid, especially when the very first step to be taken there is to refer it back to Cuba.

The truth is that Cuba, in its existing colonial condition, is a constant source of injury and annoyance to the American people. It is the only spot in the civilized world where the African slave trade is tolerated; and we are bound by treaty with Great Britain to maintain a naval force on the coast of Africa, at much expense both of life and treasure, solely for the purpose of arresting slavers bound to that island. The late serious difficulties between the United States and Great Britain respecting the right of search, now so happily terminated, could never have arisen if Cuba had not afforded a market for slaves. As long as this market shall remain open, there can be no hope for the civilization of benighted Africa. Whilst the demand for slaves continues in Cuba, wars will be waged among the petty and barbarous chiefs in Africa, for the purpose of seizing subjects to supply this trade. In such a condition of affairs, it is impossible that the light of civilization and religion can ever penetrate these dark abodes.

It has been made known to the world by my predecessors, that the United States have, on several occasions, endeavored to acquire Cuba from Spain by honorable negotiation. If this were accomplished, the last relic of the African slave trade would instantly disappear. We would not, if we could, acquire Cuba in any other manner. This is due to our national character. All the territory which we have acquired since the origin of the Government has been by fair purchase from France, Spain, and Mexico, or by the free and voluntary act of the independent State of Texas, in blending her destinies with our own. This course we shall ever pursue, unless circumstances should occur, which we do not now anticipate, rendering a departure from it clearly justifiable, under the imperative and overruling law of self-preservation.

The island of Cuba, from its geographical position, commands the mouth of the Mississippi, and the immense and annually-increasing trade, foreign and coastwise, from the valley of that noble river, now embracing half the sovereign States of the Union. With that island under the dominion of a distant foreign Power, this trade, of vital importance to these States, is exposed to the danger of being destroyed in time of war, and it has hitherto been subjected to perpetual injury and annoyance in time of peace. Our relations with Spain, which ought to be of the most friendly character, must always be placed in jeopardy, whilst the existing colonial government over the island shall remain in its present condition.

Whilst the possession of the island would be of vast importance to the United States, its value to Spain is comparatively unimportant. Such was the relative situation of the parties, when the great Napoleon transferred Louisiana to the United States. Jealous, as he ever was, of the national honor and interests of France, no person throughout the world has imputed blame to him for accepting a pecuniary equivalent for this cession.

The publicity which has been given to our former negotiations upon this subject, and the large appropriation which may be required to effect the purpose, render it expedient, before making another attempt to renew the negotiation, that I should lay the whole subject before Congress. This is especially necessary, as it may become indispensable to success that it should be intrusted with the means of making an advance to the Spanish Government, immediately after the signing of the treaty, without awaiting the ratification of it by the Senate. I am encouraged to make this suggestion by the example of Mr. Jefferson, previous to the purchase of Louisiana from France, and by that of Mr. Polk, in view of the acquisition of territory from Mexico. I refer the whole subject to Congress, and commend it to their careful consideration.

I repeat the recommendation made in my message of December last, in favor of an appropriation, "to be paid to the Spanish Government, for the purpose of distribution among the claimants in the Amistad case." President Polk first made a similar recommendation in December, 1847, and it was repeated by my immediate predecessor in December, 1853. I entertain no doubt that indemnity is fairly due to these claimants, under our treaty with Spain of the 27th October, 1795; and whilst demanding justice, we ought to do justice. An appropriation, promptly made for this purpose, could not fail to exert a favorable influence on our negotiations with Spain.

Our position in relation to the independent States south of us on this Continent, and especially those within the limits of North America, is of a peculiar character. The northern boundary of Mexico is coincident with our own southern boundary from ocean to ocean; and we must necessarily feel a deep interest in all that concerns the well-being and the fate of so near a neighbor. We have always cherished the kindest wishes for the success of that Republic, and have indulged the hope that it might at last, after all its trials, enjoy peace and prosperity under a free and stable Government. We have never hitherto interfered, directly or indirectly, with its internal affairs, and it is a duty which we owe to ourselves, to protect the integrity of its territory against the hostile interference of any other Power. Our geographical position, our direct interest in all that concerns Mexico, and our well-settled policy in regard to the North American continent, render this an indispensable duty.

Mexico has been in a state of constant revolution, almost ever since it achieved its independence. One military leader after another has usurped the Government in rapid succession, and the various Constitutions from time to time adopted have been set at naught almost as soon as they were proclaimed. The successive Governments have afforded no adequate protection, either to Mexican citizens or foreign residents, against lawless violence. Heretofore, a seizure of the capital by a military chieftain has been generally followed by at least the nominal submission of the country to his rule for a brief period, but not so at the present crisis of Mexican affairs.

A civil war has been raging for some time, throughout the Republic, between the Central Government at the city of Mexico, which has endeavored to subvert the Constitution last framed by military power, and those who maintain the authority of that Constitution. The antagonist parties each hold possession of different States of the Republic, and the fortunes of the war are constantly changing. Meanwhile, the most reprehensible means have been employed by both parties to extort money from foreigners, as well as natives, to carry on this ruinous contest. The truth is, that this fine country, blessed with a productive soil and a benign climate, has been reduced by civil dissension to a condition of almost hopeless anarchy and imbecility. It would be vain for this Government to attempt to enforce payment in money of the claims of American citizens, now amounting to more than ten millions of dollars, against Mexico, because she is destitute of all pecuniary means to satisfy these demands.

Our late Minister was furnished with ample powers and instructions for the adjustment of all pending questions with the Central Government of Mexico, and he performed his duty with zeal and ability. The claims of our citizens, some of them arising out of the violation of an express provision of the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, and others from gross injuries to persons as well as property, have remained unredressed and even unnoticed. Remonstrances against these grievances have been addressed without effect to that Government. Meantime, in various parts of the Republic, instances have been numerous of the murder, imprisonment, and plunder, of our citizens, by different parties claiming and exercising a local jurisdiction; but the Central Government, although repeatedly urged thereto, have made no effort either to punish the authors of these outrages or to prevent their recurrence. No American citizen can now visit Mexico on lawful business, without imminent danger to his person and property. There is no adequate protection to either; and in this respect our treaty with that Republic is almost a dead letter.

This state of affairs was brought to a crisis in May last, by the promulgation of a decree levying a contribution *pro rata* upon all the capital in the Republic, between certain specified amounts, whether held by Mexicans or foreigners. Mr. Forsyth, regarding this decree in the light of a "forced loan," formally protested against its application to his countrymen, and advised them not to pay the contribution, but to suffer it to be forcibly exacted. Acting upon this advice, an American citizen refused to pay the contribution, and his property was seized by armed men to satisfy the amount. Not content with this, the Government proceeded still further, and issued a decree banishing him from the country. Our Minister immediately notified them, that if this decree should be carried into execution, he would feel it to be his duty to adopt "the most decided measures that belong to the powers and obligations of the representative office." Notwithstanding this warning, the banishment was enforced, and Mr. Forsyth promptly announced to the Government the suspension of the political relations of his legation with them, until the pleasure of his own Government should be ascertained.

This Government did not regard the contribution imposed by the decree of the 15th May last to be in strictness a "forced loan," and as such prohibited by the 10th article of the treaty of 1826, between Great Britain and Mexico, to the benefits of which American citizens are entitled by treaty; yet the imposition of the contribution upon foreigners was considered an unjust and oppressive measure. Besides, internal factions in other parts of the Republic were at the same time levying similar exactions upon the property of our citizens, and interrupting their commerce. There had been an entire failure on the part of our Minister to secure redress for the wrongs which our citizens had endured, notwithstanding his persevering efforts. And, from the temper manifested by the Mexican Government, he had repeatedly assured us that no favorable change could be expected until the United States should "give striking evidence of their will and power to protect their citizens," and that "severe chastening is the only earthly remedy for our grievances." From this statement of facts, it would have been worse than idle to direct Mr. Forsyth to retrace his steps, and resume diplomatic relations with that Government; and it was therefore deemed proper to sanction his withdrawal of the legation from the city of Mexico.

Abundant cause now undoubtedly exists for a resort to hostilities against the Government still holding possession of the capital. Should they succeed in subduing the constitutional forces, all reasonable hope will then have expired of a peaceful settlement of our difficulties.

On the other hand, should the constitutional party prevail, and their authority be established over the Republic, there is reason to hope that they will be animated by a less unfriendly spirit, and may grant that redress to American citizens which justice requires, so far as they may possess the means. But for this expectation, I should at once have recommended to Congress to grant the necessary power to the President to take possession of a sufficient portion of the remote and unsettled territory of Mexico, to be held in pledge until our injuries shall be redressed and our just demands be satisfied. We have already exhausted every milder means of obtaining justice. In such a case, this remedy of reprisals is recognised by the law of nations, not only as just in itself, but as a means of preventing actual war.

But there is another view of our relations with Mexico, arising from the unhappy condition of affairs along our southwestern frontier, which demands immediate action. In that remote region, where there are but few white inhabitants, large bands of hostile and predatory Indians roam promiscuously over the Mexican States of Chihuahua and Sonora, and our adjoining Territories. The local Governments of these States are perfectly helpless, and are kept in a state of constant alarm by the Indians. They have not the power, if they possessed the will, even to restrain lawless Mexicans from passing the border and committing depredations and murders within our settlements. A state of anarchy and violence prevails throughout that distant frontier. The laws are a dead letter, and life and property are wholly insecure. For this reason, the settlement of Arizona is arrested, whilst it is of great importance that a chain of inhabitants should extend all along its southern border, sufficient for their own protection, and that of the United States mail, passing to and from California. Well-founded apprehensions are now entertained that the Indians, and wandering Mexicans equally lawless, may break up the important stage and postal communication recently established between our Atlantic and Pacific possessions. This passes very near to the Mexican boundary, throughout the whole length of Arizona. I can imagine no possible remedy for these evils, and no mode of restoring law and order on that remote and unsettled frontier, but for the Government of the United States to assume a temporary protectorate over the northern portions of Chihuahua and Sonora, and to establish military posts within the same—and this I earnestly recommend to Congress. This protection may be withdrawn as soon as local Governments shall be established in these Mexican States, capable of performing their duties to the United States, restraining the lawless, and preserving peace along the border.

I do not doubt that this measure will be viewed in a friendly spirit by the Governments and people of Chihuahua and Sonora, as it will prove equally effectual for the protection of their citizens on that remote and lawless frontier as for citizens of the United States.

And, in this connexion, permit me to recall your attention to the condition of Arizona. The population of that Territory, numbering, as is alleged, more than ten thousand souls, are practically without a Government, without laws, and without any regular administration of justice. Murder and other crimes are committed with impunity. This state of things calls loudly for redress; and I therefore repeat my recommendation for the establishment of a Territorial Government over Arizona.

The political condition of the narrow isthmus of Central America through which transit routes pass, between the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, presents a subject of deep interest to all commercial nations. It is over these transits that a large proportion of the trade and travel between the European and Asiatic continents, is destined to pass. To the United States these routes are of incalculable importance, as a means of communication between their Atlantic and Pacific possessions. The latter now extend throughout seventeen degrees of latitude on the Pacific coast, embracing the important State of California, and the flourishing Territories of Oregon and Washington. All commercial nations, therefore, have a deep and direct interest, that these communications shall be rendered secure from interruption. If an arm of the sea, connecting the two oceans, penetrated through Nicaragua and Costa Rica, it could not be pretended that these States would have the right to arrest or retard its navigation, to the injury of other nations. The transit by land over this narrow isthmus occupies nearly the same position. It is a highway in which they themselves have little interest, when compared with the vast interests of the rest of the world. Whilst their rights of sovereignty ought to be respected, it is the duty of other nations to require that this important passage shall not be interrupted by the civil wars and revolutionary outbreaks which have so frequently occurred in that region. The stake is too important to be left at the mercy of rival companies, claiming conflicting contracts with Nicaragua. The commerce of other nations is not to stand still and await the adjustment of such petty controversies. The Government of the United States expect no more than this, and they will not be satisfied with less. They would not, if they could, derive any advantage from the Nicaragua transit, not common to the rest of the world. Its neutrality and protection, for the common use of all nations, is their only object. They have no objection that Nicaragua shall demand and receive a fair compensation from the companies and individuals who may traverse the route; but they insist that it shall never hereafter be closed by an arbitrary decree of that Government. If disputes arise between it and those with whom they may have entered into contracts, these must be adjusted by some fair tribunal provided for the purpose, and the route must not be closed pending the controversy. This is our whole policy, and it cannot fail to be acceptable to other nations.

All these difficulties might be avoided, if, consistently with the good faith of Nicaragua, the use of this transit could be thrown open to general competition, providing at the same time for the payment of a reasonable rate to the Nicaraguan Government, on passengers and freight.

In August, 1852, the Accessory Transit Company made its first interoceanic trip over the Nicaraguan route, and continued in successful operation, with great advantage to the public, until the 18th February, 1856, when it was closed, and the grant to this company, as well as its charter, were summarily and arbitrarily revoked by the Government of President Rivas. Previous to this date, however, in 1854, serious disputes concerning the settlement of their accounts had arisen between the company and the Government, threatening the interruption of the route at any moment. These the United States in vain endeavored to compose. It would be useless to narrate the various proceedings which took place between the parties, up till the time when the transit was discontinued. Suffice it to say that, since February, 1856, it has remained closed, greatly to the prejudice of citizens of the United States. Since that time, the competition has ceased between the rival routes of Panama and Nicaragua, and, in consequence thereof, an unjust and unreasonable amount has been exacted from our citizens for their passage to and from California.

A treaty was signed on the 16th day of November, 1857, by the Secretary of State and Minister of Nicaragua, under the stipulations of which the use and protection of the transit route would have been secured, not only to the United States, but equally to all other nations. How and on what pretexts this treaty has failed to receive the ratification of the Nicaraguan Government, will appear by the papers herewith communicated from the State Department. The principal objection seems to have been to the provision authorizing the United States to employ force to keep the route open, in case Nicaragua should fail to perform her duty in this respect. From the feebleness of that Republic, its frequent changes of government, and its constant internal dissensions, this had become a most important stipulation, and one essentially necessary, not only for the security of the route, but for the safety of American citizens passing and repassing to and from our Pacific possessions. Were such a stipulation embraced in a treaty between the United States and Nicaragua, the knowledge of this fact would of itself most probably prevent hostile parties from committing aggressions on the route, and render our actual interference for its protection unnecessary.

The Executive Government of this country, in its intercourse with foreign nations, is limited to the employment of diplomacy alone. When this fails, it can proceed no further. It cannot legitimately resort to force, without the direct authority of Congress, except in resisting and repelling hostile attacks. It would have no authority to enter the Territories of Nicaragua, even to prevent the destruction of the transit, and protect the lives and property of our own citizens on their passage. It is true, that, on a sudden emergency of this character, the President would direct any armed force in the vicinity to march to their relief; but in doing this he would act upon his own responsibility.

Under these circumstances, I earnestly recommend to Congress the passage of an act authorizing the President, under such restrictions as they may deem proper, to employ the land and naval forces of the United States in preventing the transit from being obstructed or closed by lawless violence, and in protecting the lives and property of American citizens travelling thereupon, requiring at the same time that these forces shall be withdrawn the moment the danger shall have passed away. Without such a provision, our citizens will be constantly exposed to interruption in their progress, and to lawless violence.

A similar necessity exists for the passage of such an act for the protection of the Panama and Tehuantepec routes.

In reference to the Panama route, the United States, by their existing treaty with New Granada, expressly guaranty the neutrality of the isthmus, "with the view that the free transit from the one to the other sea may not be interrupted or embarrassed in any future time while this treaty exists."

In regard to the Tehuantepec route, which has been recently opened under the most favorable auspices, our treaty with Mexico of the 30th December, 1853, secures to the citizens of the United States a right of transit over it for their persons and merchandise, and stipulates that neither Government shall "interpose any obstacle" thereto. It also concedes to the United States the "right to transport across the isthmus, in closed bags, the mails of the United States not intended for distribution along the line of the communication; also, the effects of the United States Government and its citizens which may be intended for transit, and not for distribution on the isthmus, free of custom-house or other charges by the Mexican Government."

These treaty stipulations with New Granada and Mexico, in addition to the considerations applicable to the Nicaragua route, seem to require legislation for the purpose of carrying them into effect.

The injuries which have been inflicted upon our citizens in Costa Rica and Nicaragua, during the last two or three years, have received the prompt attention of this Government. Some of these injuries were of the most aggravated character. The transaction at Virgin Bay, in April, 1856, when a company of unarmed Americans, who were in no way connected with any belligerent conduct or party, were fired upon by the troops of Costa Rica, and numbers of them killed and wounded, was brought to the knowledge of Congress by my predecessor soon after its occurrence, and was also presented to the Government of Costa Rica, for that immediate investigation and redress which the nature of the case demanded. A similar course was pursued with reference to other outrages in these countries, some of which were hardly less aggravated in their character than the transaction at Virgin Bay. At the time, however, when our present Minister to Nicaragua was appointed, in December, 1857, no redress had been obtained for any of these wrongs, and no reply even had been received to the demands which had been made by this Government upon that of Costa Rica, more than a year before. Our Minister was instructed, therefore, to lose no time in expressing to those Governments the deep regret with which the President had witnessed this inattention to the just claims of the United States, and in demanding their prompt and satisfactory adjustment. Unless this demand shall be complied with at an early day, it will only remain for this Government to adopt such other measures as may be necessary, in order to obtain for itself that justice which it has in vain attempted to secure by peaceful means, from the Governments of Nicaragua and Costa Rica. While it has shown, and will continue to show, the most sincere regard for the rights and honor of these Republics, it cannot permit this regard to be met by an utter neglect, on their part, of what is due to the Government and citizens of the United States.

Against New Granada we have long-standing causes of complaint, arising out of the unsatisfied claims of our citizens upon that Republic; and to these have been more recently added the outrages committed upon our citizens at Panama, in April, 1856. A treaty for the adjustment of these difficulties was concluded by the Secretary of State and the Minister of New Granada, in September, 1857, which contained just and acceptable provisions for that purpose. This treaty was transmitted to Bogota, and was ratified by the Government of New Granada, but with certain amendments. It was not, however, returned to this city until after the close of the last session of the Senate. It will be immediately transmitted to that body, for their advice and consent; and should this be obtained, it will remove all our existing causes of complaint against New Granada on the subject of claims.

Questions have arisen between the two Governments, as to the right of New Granada to levy a tonnage duty upon the vessels of the United States in its ports of the isthmus, and to levy a passenger tax upon our citizens arriving in that country, whether with a design to remain there or to pass from ocean to ocean by the transit route; and also a tax upon the mail of the United States transported over the Panama railroad. The Government of New Granada has been informed that the United States would consider the collection of either of these taxes as an act in violation of the treaty between the two countries, and as such would be resisted by the United States. At the same time, we are prepared to discuss these questions in a spirit of amity and justice, and with a sincere desire to adjust them in a satisfactory manner. A negotiation for that purpose has already been commenced. No effort has recently been made to collect these taxes, nor is any anticipated under present circumstances.

With the Empire of Brazil our relations are of the most friendly character. The productions of the two countries, and especially those of an agricultural nature, are such as to invite extensive mutual exchanges. A large quantity of American flour is consumed in Brazil, whilst more than treble the amount in value of Brazilian coffee is consumed in the United States. Whilst this is the case, a heavy duty has been levied, until very recently, upon the importation of American flour into Brazil. I am gratified, however, to be able to inform you that in September last this has been reduced from $1.32 to about forty-nine cents per barrel, and the duties on other articles of our production have been diminished in nearly the same proportion.

I regret to state that the Government of Brazil still continues to levy an export duty of about 11 per cent. on coffee, notwithstanding this article is admitted free from duty in the United States. This is a heavy charge upon the consumers of coffee in our country, as we purchase half of the entire surplus crop of that article raised in Brazil. Our Minister, under instructions, will reiterate his efforts to have this export duty removed; and it is hoped that the enlightened Government of the Emperor will adopt this wise, just, and equal policy. In that event, there is good reason to believe that the commerce between the two countries will greatly increase, much to the advantage of both.

The claims of our citizens against the Government of Brazil are not, in the aggregate, of very large amount; but some of these rest upon plain principles of justice, and their settlement ought not to be longer delayed. A renewed and earnest and I trust a successful effort will be made by our Minister to procure their final adjustment.

On the 2d of June last, Congress passed a joint resolution authorizing the President "to adopt such measures and to use such force as, in his judgment, may be necessary and advisable" "for the purpose of adjusting the differences between the United States and the Republic of Paraguay, in connection with the attack on the United States steamer Water Witch, and with other measures referred to" in his annual message. And on the 12th of July following, they made an appropriation to defray the expenses and compensation of a Commissioner to that Republic, should the President deem it proper to make such an appointment.

In compliance with these enactments, I have appointed a Commissioner, who has proceeded to Paraguay, with full powers and instructions to settle these differences in an amicable and peaceful manner, if this be practicable. His experience and discretion justify the hope that he may prove successful in convincing the Paraguayan Government that it is due both to honor and justice that they should voluntarily and promptly make atonement for the wrongs which they have committed against the United States, and indemnify our injured citizens whom they have forcibly despoiled of their property.

Should our Commissioner prove unsuccessful, after a sincere and earnest effort to accomplish the object of his mission, then no alternative will remain but the employment of force to obtain "just satisfaction" from Paraguay. In view of this contingency the Secretary of the Navy, under my direction, has fitted out and dispatched a naval force, to rendezvous near Buenos Ayres, which, it is believed, will prove sufficient for the occasion. It is my earnest desire, however, that it may not be found necessary to resort to this last alternative.

When Congress met in December last, the business of the country had just been crushed by one of those periodical revulsions which are the inevitable consequence of our unsound and extravagant system of bank credits and inflated currency. With all the elements of national wealth in abundance, our manufactures were suspended, our useful public and private enterprises were arrested, and thousands of laborers were deprived of employment and reduced to want. Universal distress prevailed among the commercial, manufacturing, and mechanical classes. This revulsion was felt the more severely in the United States, because similar causes had produced the like deplorable effects throughout the commercial nations of Europe. All were experiencing sad reverses at the same moment. Our manufacturers everywhere suffered severely, not because of the recent reduction in the tariff of duties on imports, but because there was no demand at any price for their productions. The people were obliged to restrict themselves in their purchases to articles of prime necessity. In the general prostration of business, the iron manufacturers in different States probably suffered more than any other class, and much destitution was the inevitable consequence among the great number of workmen who had been employed in this useful branch of our industry. There could be no supply where there was no demand. To present an example, there could be no demand for railroad iron after our magnificent system of railroads, extending its benefits to every portion of the Union, had been brought to a dead pause. The same consequences have resulted from similar causes to many other branches of useful manfactures. It is self-evident, that where there is no ability to purchase manufactured articles, these cannot be sold, and consequently must cease to be produced.

No Government, and especially a Government of such limited powers as that of the United States, could have prevented the late revulsion. The whole commercial world seemed for years to have been rushing to this catastrophe. The same ruinous consequences would have followed in the United States, whether the duties upon foreign imports had remained as they were under the tariff of 1846, or had been raised to a much higher standard. The tariff of 1857 had no agency in the result. The general causes existing throughout the world could not have been controlled by the legislation of any particular country.

The periodical revulsions which have existed in our past history, must continue to return at intervals, so long as our present unbounded system of bank credits shall prevail. They will, however, probably be the less severe in future, because it is not to be expected, at least for many years to come, that the commercial nations of Europe, with whose interests our own are so materially involved, will expose themselves to similar calamities. Even this subject was treated so much at large in my last annual message, that I shall not now pursue it further. Still, I respectfully renew the recommendation in favor of the passage of a uniform bankrupt law, applicable to banking institutions. This is all the direct power over the subject which, I believe, the Federal Government possesses. Such a law would mitigate, though it might not prevent, the evil. The instinct of self-preservation might produce a wholesome restraint upon their banking business, if they knew in advance that a suspension of specie payments would inevitably produce their civil death.

But the effects of the revulsion are now slowly but surely passing away. The energy and enterprise of our citizens, with our unbounded resources, will, within the period of another year, restore a state of wholesome industry and trade. Capital has again accumulated in our large cities. The rate of interest is there very low. Confidence is gradually reviving, and so soon as it is discovered that this capital can be profitably employed in commercial and manufacturing enterprises, and in the construction of railroads and other works of public and private improvement, prosperity will again smile throughout the land. It is vain, however, to disguise the fact from ourselves, that a speculative inflation of our currency, without a corresponding inflation in other countries whose manufactures come into competition with our own, must ever produce disastrous results to our domestic manufactures. No tariff, short of absolute prohibition, can prevent these evil consequences.

In connection with this subject, it is proper to refer to our financial condition. The same causes which have produced pecuniary distress throughout the country, have so reduced the amount of imports from foreign countries, that the revenue has proved inadequate to meet the necessary expenses of the Government. To supply the deficiency, Congress, by the act of the 23d of December, 1857, authorized the issue of $20,000,000 of Treasury notes; and this proving inadequate, they authorized, by the act of June 14th, 1858, a loan of $20,000,000, "to be applied to the payment of appropriations made by law." No statesman would advise that we should go on increasing the national debt to meet the ordinary expenses of the Government. This would be a most ruinous policy. In case of war, our credit must be our chief resource, at least for the first year, and this would be greatly impaired by having contracted a large debt in time of peace. It is our true policy to increase our revenue so as to equal our expenditures. It would be ruinous to continue to borrow. Besides, it may be proper to observe that the incidental protection thus afforded by a revenue tariff would at the present moment, to some extent, increase the confidence of the manufacturing interests, and give a fresh impulse to our reviving business. To this, surely, no person will object.

In regard to the mode of assessing and collecting duties under a strictly revenue tariff, I have long entertained and often expressed the opinion, that sound policy requires that this should be done by specific duties, in cases to which these can be properly applied. They are well adapted to commodities which are usually sold by weight or by measure, and which, from their nature, are of equal or of nearly equal value. Such, for example, are the articles of iron of different classes, raw sugar, and foreign wines and spirits.

In my deliberate judgment, specific duties are the best, if not the only means of securing the revenue against false and fraudulent invoices, and such has been the practice adopted for this purpose by other commercial nations. Besides, specific duties would afford to the American manufacturer the incidental advantages to which he is fairly entitled under a revenue tariff. The present system is a sliding scale to his disadvantage. Under it, when prices are high and business prosperous, the duties rise in amount when he least requires their aid. On the contrary, when prices fall, and he is struggling against adversity, the duties are diminished in the same proportion, greatly to his injury.

Neither would there be danger that a higher rate of duty than that intended by Congress, could be levied in the form of specific duties. It would be easy to ascertain the average value of any imported article for a series of years; and, instead of subjecting it to an *ad valorem* duty at a certain rate per centum, to substitute in its place an equivalent specific duty.

By such an arrangement, the consumer would not be injured. It is true, he might have to pay a little more duty on a given article in one year; but if so, he would pay a little less in another, and in a series of years these would counterbalance each other, and amount to the same thing, so far as his interest is concerned. This inconvenience would be trifling, when contrasted with the additional security thus afforded against frauds upon the revenue, in which every consumer is directly interested.

I have thrown out these suggestions as the fruit of my own observation, to which Congress, in their better judgment, will give such weight as they may justly deserve.

The report of the Secretary of the Treasury will explain in detail the operations of that Department of the Government. The receipts into the Treasury from all sources during the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1858, including the Treasury notes authorized by the act of December 23, 1857, were seventy million two hundred and seventy-three thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine dollars and fifty-nine cents, ($70,373,869.59,) which amount, with the balance of seven million seven hundred and ten thousand one hundred and fourteen dollars and twenty-seven cents ($17,710,114.27) remaining in the Treasury at the commencement of the year, made an aggregate for the service of the year of eighty-seven million nine hundred and eighty-three thousand nine hundred and eighty-three dollars and eighty-six cents, ($87,983,983.86.)

The public expenditures during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1858, amounted to eighty-one million five hundred and eighty-five thousand six hundred and sixty-seven dollars and seventy-six cents, ($81,585,667.76,) of which nine million six hundred and eighty-four thousand five hundred and thirty-seven dollars and ninety-nine cents ($9,684,537.99) were applied to the payment of the public debt, and the redemption of Treasury notes with the interest thereon, leaving in the Treasury on July 1, 1858, being the commencement of the present fiscal year, six million three hundred and ninety-eight thousand three hundred and sixteen dollars and ten cents, ($6,398,316.10.)

The receipts into the Treasury, during the first quarter of the present fiscal year, commencing the 1st July, 1858, including one-half of the loan of twenty millions of dollars, with the premium upon it, authorized by the act of 14th June, 1858, were twenty-five million two hundred and thirty thousand eight hundred and seventy-nine dollars and forty-six cents, ($25,230,879.46,) and the estimated receipts for the remaining three quarters to the 30th June, 1859, from ordinary sources, are thirty-eight million five hundred thousand dollars, ($38,500,000,) making, with the balance before stated, an aggregate of seventy million one hundred and twenty-nine thousand one hundred and ninety-five dollars and fifty-six cents, ($70,129,195.56.)

The expenditures during the first quarter of the present fiscal year were twenty-one million seven hundred and eight thousand one hundred and ninety-eight dollars and fifty-one cents, ($21,708,198.51,) of which one million and ten thousand one hundred and forty-two dollars and thirty-seven cents ($1,010,142.37) were applied to the payment of the public debt and the redemption of Treasury notes and the interest thereon. The estimated expenditures during the remaining three quarters to 30th June, 1859, are fifty-two million three hundred and fifty-seven thousand six hundred and nine-eight dollars and forty-eight cents, ($52,357,698.48,) making an aggregate of seventy-four million sixty-five thousand eight hundred and ninety-six dollars and ninety-nine cents, ($74,065,896.99,) being an excess of expenditure, beyond the estimated receipts into the Treasury from ordinary sources during the fiscal year to the 30th June, 1859, of three million nine hundred and thirty-six thousand seven hundred and one dollars and forty-three cents, ($3,936,701.43.) Extraordinary means are placed by law within the command of the Secretary of the Treasury, by the reissue of Treasury notes redeemed, and by negotiating the balance of the loan authorized by the act of 14th June, 1858, to the extent of eleven millions of dollars, which, if realized during the present fiscal year, will leave a balance in the Treasury, on the 30th June, 1859, of seven million sixty-three thousand two hundred and ninety-eight dollars and fifty-seven cents, ($7,063,298.57,) make an aggregate for the service of the next fiscal year of sixty-nine million sixty-three thousand two hundred and ninety-eight dollars and fifty-seven cents, ($69,063,298.57.) The estimated expenditures during the next fiscal year, ending 30th June, 1860, are seventy-three million one hundred and thirty-nine thousand one hundred and forty-seven dollars and forty-six cents, ($73,139,147.46,) which leave a deficit of estimated means, as compared with the estimated expenditures for that year, commencing on the 1st of July, 1859, of four million and seventy-five thousand eight hundred and forty-eight dollars and eighty-nine cents, ($4,075,848.89.)

In addition to this sum, the Postmaster General will require from the Treasury, for the service of the Post Office Department, three million eight hundred and thirty-eight thousand seven hundred and twenty-eight dollars, ($3,838,728,) as explained in the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, which will increase the estimated deficit on the 30th June, 1860, to seven million nine hundred and fourteen thousand five hundred and seventy-six dollars and eighty-nine cents, ($7,914,576.89.) To provide for the payment of this estimated deficiency, which will be increased by such appropriations as may be made by Congress, not estimated for in the report of the Treasury Department, as well as to provide for the gradual redemption, from year to year, of the outstanding Treasury notes, the Secretary of the Treasury recommends such a revision of the present tariff as will raise the required amount. After what I have already said, I need scarcely add that I concur in the opinion expressed in his report—that the public debt should not be increased by an additional loan, and would therefore strongly urge upon Congress the duty of making, at their present session, the necessary provision for meeting these liabilities.

The public debt on the 1st July, 1858, the commencement of the present fiscal year, was $25,155,977.66.

During the first quarter of the present year, the sum of $10,000,000 has been negotiated of the loan authorized by the act of 14th June, 1858—making the present outstanding public debt, exclusive of Treasury notes, $35,155,977.66. There was on the 1st July, 1858, of Treasury notes issued by authority of the act of December 23,1857, unredeemed, the sum of $19,754,800—making the amount of actual indebtedness, at that date, $54,910,777.66. To this will be added $10,000,000 during the present fiscal year—this being the remaining half of the loan of $20,000,000 not yet negotiated.

The rapid increase of the public debt, and the necessity which exists for a modification of the tariff, to meet even the ordinary expenses of the Government, ought to admonish us all, in our respective spheres of duty, to the practice of rigid economy. The objects of expenditure should be limited in number, as far as this may be practicable, and the appropriations necessary to carry them into effect ought to be disbursed under the strictest accountability. Enlightened economy does not consist in the refusal to appropriate money for constitutional purposes, essential to the defence, progress, and prosperity of the Republic, but in taking care that none of this money shall be wasted by mismanagement, in its application to the objects designated by law.

Comparisons between the annual expenditure at the present time, and what it was ten or twenty years ago, are altogether fallacious. The rapid increase of our country in extent and population renders a correspoding increase of expenditure, to some extent, unavoidable. This is constantly creating new objects of expenditure, and augmenting the amount required for the old. The true questions, then, are, have these objects been unnecessarily multiplied? or, has the amount expended upon any or all of them been larger than comports with due economy? In accordance with these principles, the heads of the different Executive Departments of the Government have been instructed to reduce their estimates for the next fiscal year to the lowest standard consistent with the efficiency of the service, and this duty they have performed in a spirit of just economy. The estimates of the Treasury, War, Navy, and Interior Departments, have each been in some degree reduced; and unless a sudden and unforeseen emergency should arise, it is not anticipated that a deficiency will exist in either within the present or the next fiscal year. The Post Office Department is placed in a peculiar position, different from the other Departments, and to this I shall hereafter refer.

I invite Congress to institute a rigid scrutiny to ascertain whether the expenses in all the Departments cannot be still further reduced; and I promise them all the aid in my power in pursuing the investigation.

I transmit herewith the reports made to me by the Secretaries of War, of the Navy, of the Interior, and of the Postmaster General. They each contain valuable information and important recommendations, to which I invite the attention of Congress.

In my last annual message, I took occasion to recommend the immediate construction of ten small steamers, of light draught, for the purpose of increasing the efficiency of the navy. Congress responded to the recommendation, by authorizing the construction of eight of them. The progress which has been made in executing this authority is stated in the report of the Secretary of the Navy. I concur with him in the opinion, that a greater number of this class of vessels is necessary, for the purpose of protecting in a more efficient manner the persons and property of American citizens on the high seas and in foreign countries, as well as in guarding more effectually our own coasts. I accordingly recommend the passage of an act for this purpose.

The suggestions contained in the report of the Secretary of the Interior, especially those in regard to the disposition of the public domain, the pension and bounty-land system, the policy towards the Indians, and the amendment of our patent laws, are worthy of the serious consideration of Congress.

The Post Office Department occupies a position very different from that of the other Departments. In many years it has required the policy of the Government to render this a self-sustaining Department; and if this cannot now be accomplished, in the present condition of the country, we ought to make as near an approach to it as may be practicable.

The Postmaster General is placed in a most embarrassing position by the existing laws. He is obliged to carry these into effect. He has no other alternative. He finds, however, that this cannot be done without heavy demands upon the Treasury over and above what is received for postage; and these have been progressively increasing from year to year, until they amounted for the last fiscal year, ending on the 30th June, 1858, to more than four millions and a half of dollars; whilst it is estimated that for the present fiscal year they will amount to $6,290,000. These sums are exclusive of the annual appropriation of $700,000 for "compensation for the mail service performed for the two Houses of Congress, and the other Departments and officers of the Government, in the transportation of free matter."

The cause of these large deficits is mainly attributable to the increased expense of transporting the mails. In 1852, the sum paid for this service was but a fraction above four millions and a quarter. Since that year, it has annually increased, until, in 1858, it has reached more than eight millions and a quarter; and for the service of 1859 it is estimated that it will amount to more than ten millions of dollars.

The receipts of the Post Office Department can be made to approach or to equal its expenditures only by means of the legislation of Congress. In applying any remedy, care should be taken that the people shall not be deprived of the advantages which they are fairly entitled to enjoy from the Post Office Department. The principal remedies recommended to the consideration of Congress by the Postmaster General are, to restore the former rate of postage upon single letters to five cents; to substitute for the franking privilege the delivery to those now entitled to enjoy it of Post Office stamps for their correspondence; and to direct the Department, in making contracts for the transportation of the mail, to confine itself to the payment of the sum necessary for this single purpose, without requiring it to be transported in post coaches or carriages of any particular description. Under the present system, the expense to the Government is greatly increased, by requiring that the mail shall be carried in such vehicles as will accommodate passengers. This will be done, without pay to the Department, over all roads where the travel will remunerate the contractors.

These recommend

WASHINGTON, D. C.

FREE TRADE IN NIGGERS.

This is the latest demand of the unterrified Virginia Democracy. The maxims of equality taught by Jefferson have struck deep into the heart of the Old Dominion. The spirit of monopoly finds no resting-place on her hallowed soil. Even the F. F. V.'s are to be robbed of their exclusive privileges, and the opportunity of slaveholding is to be brought down to the democratic standard of $100 per head for "likely negro fellows." The Bible, which sanctions the institution of Slavery, intends its blessing alike for all citizens; and the Declaration of Independence, which declares all men equal, guaranties the right of all to hold slaves.

But what is the use of a barren right? With the price of negroes at $1,500, what advantage will the poor man derive from these guaranties? Neither the Bible nor the Declaration of Independence can be of any benefit to poor men while such prices rule, and nothing but free trade in niggers can secure every man in the enjoyment of his rights. The slave trade must be revived, and all laws which in any way interfere with it must be repealed. When that great reform is accomplished, every man may sit under his own vine and fig-tree, with plenty of buck niggers to work the fields.

From the Richmond Enquirer, of Nov. 22.

AN ODIOUS AND GRINDING MONOPOLY.

"But, especially, care must be taken that *monopolies*, which are the cankers of all trading, be not admitted under specious colors of public good."

This is the language of Lord Bacon, contained in his letter of advice to Sir George Villiers, when the latter was appointed Prime Minister to King James the First. That letter of advice abounds with sound political maxims, which render it indeed a chart for statesmen; but in nothing more than in this emphatic condemnation of monopolies is its wisdom signalized. Monopolies are the cankers of all trading, as freedom from restraint is the vital principle of all fair and profitable business.

"I have attentively considered the profession of the great Democratic party, and I find that freedom from all unnecessary restraint enters into that creed, and vivifies the whole. Withdraw that single principle, and the party now instinct with life, would instantly fall into confusion, and miserably perish. But what is true of that party, wherever it is found, is especially true of that great division of it which reigns supreme in Virginia. The Democratic party is the glory of this Commonwealth! Long may it remain the pride, and the solace, and the pure section of the people. Freedom of religion, freedom of thought, freedom of action, and *freedom of trade*, are all the glorious progeny of that one grand principle—freedom.

When the avarncions, all-grasping North, through its political organ, the Federal Government, had, under "color" of protective laws, gained a monopoly of the Southern market, and cozened a very respectable but not very sagacious party, in the South, to co-operate in its schemes of plunder, the Democratic party in the plentitude of its power rose up, broke down the ramparts by which fair competition was fenced out, and the domestic trader was fenced in, and fixed *freedom of trade* as a fundamental of American politics. Yes, "freedom of trade," which, in the words of its invincible advocate, "has its foundations in the deep and durable basis of truth, and will vindicate itself. It draws its origin from on high. It emanates from the Divine will, and is designed in its dispensation to perform an important part in binding together in concord and peace the nations of the earth, and extending far and wide the blessings of civilization. In fulfilment of this high design, *severe penalties are annexed to a departure from its laws.*" That was a glorious victory, and has enured and will enure to generations yet unborn. *Buy where you can buy cheapest*, is the political economy which, trumpet-tongued, has been proclaimed to the nations of the earth, by the Democracy of this ancient Commonwealth. It will be echoed along the line of succeeding generations, *buy where you can buy cheapest.* After your proud Capitol, and your monuments of brass, and monuments of stone, have crumbled into dust, that principle, in immortal vigor, will survive, to protect the interests and direct the councils of nations.

Buy where you can buy cheapest! But why should this great truth in politics be confined in its application to the productions of the earth and the productions of capital and skill? Why not, in the various traffic of man, why not extend it to everything that is bought and sold? Under the sheltering hand of this great principle, the manufacturer of cotton cloths is permitted to resort to the markets of the world, in order to provide for his looms the necessary material. He may go to Brazil, and lay in his supplies, if his judgment or caprice shall so elect. He may go into Algeria or British India, not doubling the Cape, he is suffered even to resort to *Africa*, and buy for his looms from the native chiefs, and pay for the article with a keg of whisky, a red jacket, or string of glass beads. This is all perfectly right—the law of nature, adopted and enforced by the Democratic party, suffers him to reap the profits of his own labor and capital, and buy where he can buy cheapest. It does not compel him, nor does it allow the Government to compel him, to deal at a disadvantage, and thus confiscate one man's interests, that the interests of another man may be advanced. All men and all employments stand on a level in that presence, from a cobbler on his bench to the curious artificer in brass.

Cotton in the United States is the production of slave labor; and the slave, equally as the cotton which his labor produces, is impressed with the seal of property, and may be bought and sold. Why, then, should the planter of cotton be compelled, by a penal act, to purchase his slaves in the domestic market, whilst the manufacturer of cotton is suffered to resort to the universal market for his supplies—to South America, Asia, or even to Africa itself? thus bringing the producer of American cotton in direct competition with the cheap and unbought labor of other countries. There is no equality, no reciprocity, here. If the Northern manufacturer does not avail himself of this liberty, it is because he does not *choose* to do it; the laws offer no impediment whatever.

But the cotton planter of the South does not stand alone—he has fellow-sufferers enough. Would you buy a lot of negroes to establish a farm or plantation in Virginia, you are met full front by this Federal monopoly, a deep-laid plan established and maintained by the Anti-Slavery power at Washington, for destroying Slavery here. You may purchase, delivered at Norfolk or Alexandria, first-class hands, imported from Africa, for $100 a-piece—such hands as you pay for in the barracoons of Richmond, twelve or fifteen hundred dollars.

But an imperial mandate from the palace of the American Cæsars interposes its prohibition, and you are compelled, in lieu you relinquish your plan of life, to purchase from the domestic slave-breeder or slave-merchant, at that great advance. Why not permit you to purchase from the negro kings of Africa as well as from the negro kings of Virginia? Why not allow you to buy where you can buy cheapest? Is not this the result of the business, that the Federal law transfers from your pocket to the pocket of another the difference between $100 and $1,200 or $1,500? But why confiscate and destroy the property, and perhaps the bread of one man, to swell the profits or glut the avarice of another? Why take the necessary food from A, that B may dress in purple and fine linen? Why not apply to negro labor, as well as to the productions of negro labor, the golden rule of the Virginia Democracy, *Buy where you can buy the cheapest?* Is it because there is an immorality in the slave trade? If that be true, then, in obedience to the demands of conscience, abolish this abominable *domestic* slave trade, which, with a forehead of brass, parades itself in view at every corner, and which has erected for its convenience many a stately palace—or, rather, prison—the counterparts of which in Africa are called barracoons.

Or is the slave trade wrong, because it nourisheth the root, Slavery? It does nourish the root of slavery, and, *therefore*, was placed under an interdict by the Anti-Slavery power at Washington; a power which from the first hour of its existence either openly or clandestinely has sought to destroy Slavery in the South. Many devices have been tried, but none so efficacious as this; for it has cut off the rivulet from the fountain from which it issues, and by which it is sustained.

Is not the Democratic party of Virginia the avowed champion of African Slavery? Has it learned to tremble and grow pale at the frowns of Federal power? Has it forgotten the traditions of its own household? Why does the giant slumber? Why does he not break through the spells that now bind him, and tear away the rude gripe of the Central Power, by which our cherished institution is being strangled in Virginia? BARBAROSSA.

THE WAY THE MONEY GOES.

A writer in the New York *Times* gives the following accounnt of one of those enormous leaks in the public Treasury which has recently brought it to the brink of bankruptcy. The Coast Survey has grown so silently from small beginnings, that not one citizen in a thousand has ever looked upon it in the light of a great abuse; and indeed its connection with the cause of science, as well as its practical utility, are well calculated to shield it from the scrutiny of the public; but there is now too much reason to suspect that the noble objects which the projectors of the Coast Survey had in view have become secondary to the mercenary aim of living upon the public treasury:

"If the appropriations by Congress covered the entire cost of the Coast Survey, it would be enough to demand a review of its expenses with a view to abridge them; and if the amazing increase of cost in the latter years be considered, investigation would seem indispensable. They comprise, however, only the sums appropriated *directly* to the Coast Survey. Its indirect levies upon the public property and funds are believed to be much greater.

"Its agency in swelling the cost of the public printing must be serious, from the nature and copiousness of its documents; but, in ignorance of the items of the public printing, it is impossible to define its extent. Besides the current printing, there seems, now and then, to be some special appropriation for printing results. One of $12,000 for that purpose is observed in 1845, another of $20,000 in 1854, and still another of $15,000 in 1855.

"They do not include the pay and subsistence of the numerous army and navy officers and engineers detailed for the service of the Coast Survey. The Secretaries of those Departments can, upon the call of Congress, readily furnish the amounts. That they are considerable, is evident enough from the numbers of officers and men so detailed. The $500,000 of 1856, for example, was not used for the relief of either of those departments; yet, in that very year, besides captains, first lieutenants, and second lieutenants, from the army, the navy contributed as follows:

Commanders	3
Lieutenants commanding	8
Lieutenants	25
Masters	5
Passed Assistant Surgeon	1
Assistant Surgeons	2
Professor of Mothematics	1
First Assistant Engineers	4
Second Assistant Engineer	1
Third Assistant Engineers	8

"The pay-roll of these officers amounts to $78,600 per annum. If to this be added the wages and rations of crews for six steamers and five brigs and schooners—say 440 men, at the rate of ordinary seamen, and rations at twenty cents per day—the cost of officers and men alone would be $184,640. The number of men estimated will probably fall short of the actual number employed and paid, and the same is probably true of the estimated rate of wages.

"The cost of vessels of all sorts, of repairs and alterations of the same, wear and tear, and fuel and oil for the steamers, will probably exceed the cost of officers and seamen.

"The office of Superintendent of Weights and Measures was held by Hassler, as it is by Bache, in connection with the other appointment, but the labor of average and adjustment had been completed by the former, and left little or nothing to be done by his successor, but to distribute the patronage.

"The proposition to change the Light-house system was vigorously opposed in Congress; but the Coast Survey influence was not to be resisted; and, under the form of committing it to a board of nine members, it was committed substantially to the Coast Survey, and with the usual result, as the figures prove. The act was passed August 31, 1852, and the expenditure of that year was probably under the old system. The expenditures during the five years which precede the change are as follows:

	Expenses.	New Erections
1848	$506,204	$143,828
1849	478,601	244,911
1850	411,856	475,920
1851	529,265	296,377
1852	625,627	689,180
Total	2,551,553	1,850,216

The five years following 1852, under the auspices of the Coast Suavey, the same branches of expenditures absorbed as follows:

	Expenses.	New Erections
1853	$807,092	$381,860
1854	901,561	1,516,712
1855	1,954,696	275,000
1856	1,161,010	1,423,658
1857	1,258,814	202,785
Total	6,083,173	3,800,015
Old system	2,551,553	1,850,216
Difference	3,531,620	1,949,799

"There is a notable difference between these items of expenditure. It is not to be denied, that if, in the matter of new erections, the Superintendent has been enterprising enough to increase the customary expenditure about $2,000,000 in five years, the country still possesses the structures, and they may be worth cost; but no such allevation is possible in regard to the current expenses. The increase of that item by more than three millions and a half, during the same term, demands explanation. Who can wonder at the power of an agency which controls disbursements of such magnitude? Every light on the coast ought to indicate to the statesman caution, as it does to the mariner, seeing every light-house is a monument of the power of the Autocrat of the Coast Survey.

"The Superintendent's army of employees is reinforced by his power over the Light-house Board, by

Per annum.		Per annum.
1 clerk at -	$2,000	1 clerk at - $1,200
2 clerks at -	1,600	1 messenger at 600
1 clerk at -	1,400	1 laborer at 576

"The Superintendent and Professor Henry are of the *Auditing* Committee—an employment about as germane to the professed purposes of the Smithsonian Institute, as it is to the objects of the Coast Survey. But the "eternal fitness of things" is regarded, the Superintendent being a Regent of the Smithsonian as well as member of its Executive Committee, and with his kinsman, Senator Pearce, it is believed now constitutes a majority of the Committee which controls the disbursements of the Institution, amounting to some $40,000 per annum.

"The *Nautical Almanac*, authorized in 1849, is understood to be under the superintendence of Prof. Winlock, late assistant of Dr. Gould in doing—what is not easily ascertained. He has the valuable aid of Prof. Peirce, who receives therefor a valuable salary. Of course, no such publication would be possible without the assistance of the 'American Bessell.' Dr. Gould is therefore employed upon it, but at what compensation is not known. Congress has appropriated to this object thus:

1850 -	$12,870	1854 -	$20,880
1851 -	19,400	1855 -	20,880
1852 -	19,400	1856 -	25,732
1853 -	19,400	1858 -	26,880
Total -			165,442

"It would be gratifying to know the proportions in which this is distributed among the fabricators of the almanac.

"It is manifest enough that this matter of 'practical astronomy,' called the Coast Survey, has come to be one with which astronomy, theoretical or practical, can have but little to do, so far as the Superintendent is concerned. The work was planned by Hassler, and the duties of its head were first defined and then performed by him. In his contract with the Government, he bound himself to execute the more difficult portions of it himself, and neither his fidelity nor his capacity has been questioned to this day. This feature of the plan, it is believed, has not been changed, however much the practice may be; yet, if that able and diligent man could be reinstated in his place, the multiplied relations of the Coast Survey of to-day would suffer him to take neither latitude nor longitude, nor soundings of anything but the United States Treasury, and it would tax his industry severely to rescue time enough from that cardinal pursuit to attend to the correlative one in the lobbies of Congress. It will become Mr. Everett to amend his vocabulary, if he again undertakes to characterize the present Coast Survey.

"It is not surprising that an organization which has shown itself able to subdue to its purposes administrations and statesmen of all political parties, and the Congress of the United States, however constituted politically, has found it easy to rule with a rod of iron an association mainly composed of simple-minded men of science, with no aspirations but such as become scholars, and as free from all design to deplete the Treasury of the United States as they are full of zeal to replenish the treasury of knowledge. The Zouaves of the Coast Survey, in the National Association, united by the 'cohesive power of public plunder,' have become the scourge of the men of science in this country, and the scorn of the same class everywhere else."

HAMMOND REPUDIATED.

The following article from a paper called the Eufaula *Spirit of the South* expresses the general sentiment of the fire-eaters:

"Well had it been for the South, if their progress had kept pace with the advance of her enemies, and if to-day the great captain who leads the hosts of abolition were confronted by one who had served her cause with the same life-long and consistent devotion that has marked his hostility to her rights and institutions.

"When in the Senate of the United States, but little more than six months since, Mr. Seward declared, in the same spirit that characterized his Rochester speech, that the battle between the North and South 'had been fought and won,' the South had a leader who promptly met the issue:

"'I was surprised the other day,' said Mr. Hammond, of South Carolina, 'when he (Seward) so openly said "the battle had been fought and won." Although I knew, and had long known it to be true, I was surprised to hear him say so. I thought that he had been entrapped into a hasty expression by the sharp rebukes of the Senatot from New Hampshire; and I was glad to learn yesterday they had been well considered—that they meant all that I thought they meant; that they meant that the South is a conquered province, and that the North intends to rule it.'

"And then the Senator from South Carolina, who fully comprehended the force of the truth, that the South is a conquered province, and that the North intends to rule it, went on in an argument, clear, convincing, and overwhelming, to show the capacity of this conquered province to take care of herself, pointing throughout to a Southern Confederacy as a certain escape from the perils that beset us.

"A few months have rolled by, and the leader of Free Soil, advancing a step further in his aggressive policy, proclaims the startling views of the Rochester speech, and almost simultaneous, the Senator from South Carolina addresses the constituents who trusted him and looked to him for counsel. Does he seize once more the bold defiance of his first Senatorial effort? Does he warn the conquered province of the threatening storm, and bid the people prepare for the evil day? Alas, the conquered province, as if by the enchanter's wand, has become an invincible empire. Instead of an antidote to the baleful programme of abolition, everything is swallowed up in shouts of triumph; and one who, within this very year, declared that he knew the battle had been lost, forgetting all, congratulates us on the victories won, by a conquered province. And the Free Soil press, that had no patience with the first effort, now lavishes its praises upon the man who has sense enough to abandon an untenable position, and counsel submission to wrongs that can no longer be successfully resisted! Well might one who stands where Calhoun once stood, exclaim, 'What have I done, that my enemies should praise me?' Well may the astonished South exclaim, 'What sudden shifting of the scenes is this? The same insolent enemy still thunders at my gates, but my faithful sentinel, where is he?'"

DOUGLAS IN THE SOUTH.

The *Mississippian*, the leading organ of the Black Democracy in the State, says:

"We have been accustomed to regard Mr. Hunter as one of the purest statesmen in the Democratic ranks, and have often thought of the satisfaction it would afford us to support him for the Presidency; but if it be true that he has consented to such an arrangement as above indicated, to secure the office—if he has sullied his garments with the foul touch of Douglasism—we desire to say now, and with emphasis, that the Democracy of Mississippi will have none of him! The man who is base enough to court the favor of the infamous deserter of his party, and the vile betrayer of its most cherished principles in the time of greatest need and severest trial, is not to be trusted as the leader of the Democracy in the eventful struggle before us. It may be that Douglas and his squad of adherents will thrust themselves into the Charleston Convention, and that they will be able to decide the struggle as they did at the last session of Congress, when they enlisted under the sooty banner of the Black Republicans; but woe to the glorious old party of the country, and the great interests which are involved in its success, if such should be its fate! At all events, let the Democracy of the South mark well the progress of events, and mark well, too, the ambitious aspirants who may be detected betraying their principles and demoralizing their party by low intrigue and unholy combinations."

The Montgomery (Ala.) *Adverticer* quotes the above, and remarks:

"We endorse, most heartily, every word of our cotemporary's article in regard to Senators Hunter and Douglas. No man at present occupies a higher and more commanding position in the eyes of the South than Senator Hunter. He would be a standard bearer in whom the South could faithfully confide. But, in the words of our cotemporary, '*if he has sullied his garments with the foul touch of Douglasism, we desire to say now, and with emphasis, that* THE DEMOCRACY OF ALABAMA WILL HAVE NONE OF HIM.'"

THE CUBAN MONARCHY.

The New York *Sun*, one of the oldest, ablest, and stanchest advocates of Cuban annexation, discredits the information imparted to the *States* respecting the project of converting Cuba into a monarchy under a scion of the royal line of Spain.

We are not surprised at the fretful incredulity of the Abolition press, for that always opposes every form of investigation into the intrigues of Europe to defeat American progress; but we cannot understand how the New York *Sun*, with its corps of intelligent Cuban correspondents, can see anything incredible or even improbable in the statement.

Would it not be more to the purpose to keep a vigilant eye on the movements of the Anglo-French alliance with Spain, than to take everything they please to say for gospel? We may persist in shutting our eyes a little too long.

No one believes that the "conferences at Madrid on the definite solution of the Mexican question" can leave Cuba outside of that settlement. The concentration of the allied fleets in the Gulf of Mexico cannot be of light significance at this crisis, yet these Solomon Doubters find little or nothing to say on this head.

It is no longer denied that these allies are pledged to a peculiar slave trade and forced labor system, intended to be foreign to, and in competition of, our more extensive system of negro servitude. Nor is it denied that this system looks to a final amalgamation of races; nor that Cuba has been garrisoned under it by a preponderating army of free negroes, who are by treaty the wards of England, and may any day become her soldiers. It is not denied that arms are kept on hand for this class, to put down the whites if they attempt a revolution.

It is not denied that the French and British Cabinets are pledged to assist Spain whenever she decides to act upon her sworn policy to Africanize Cuba, rather than let it pass to the Yankees on any terms.

It has been denied, but is no longer, that Spain and her European allies have plotted for a monarchy in Mexico, and it is not by any means certain that this project is abandoned.

It is certain that Napoleon's official journals are publicly announcing that "an unimpaired European Supremacy in Cuba, St. Domingo, and Porto Rico, makes an essential part of the European equilibrium in the Western Hemisphere." They say that "the Dominican Republic must be submerged" by the negro empire of Hayti, because "the existence of an independent republic with American tendencies might endanger the ascendency of European interests, and therefore cannot be tolerated in the heart of a precious archipelago of European colonies."

These and other good reasons went strongly to confirm the statement of a friend, whom we know to enjoy unusual facilities for forming his opinions, that the Anglo-French alliance is requiring Spain to "place Cuba beyond the reach of the Yankees," by giving her an independent status. Whether it is to be in the form of a confederation with Porto Rico and St. Domingo, or under a strictly Spanish monarchy, is disputed; but we firmly believe the question of independence is as good as settled. That the French, English, and Spanish Ministers here deny the fact, proves nothing at all; for they are not sent here to tell the truth. We also believe that, six or eight months hence, the majority of candid and intelligent observers will see and concede that Cuba is lost to the Union, if not to the white race. There is but one chance to the contrary, which is, that Cuba may be involved with Mexico, and rescued, with her, from the fangs of the triple alliance.—*Washington States.*

From the North American and United States Gazette.

TO THE BIBLE-READING PUBLIC.

A Card for Public-Spirited Editors to Copy.

"Dr. Stockton's enterprise in publishing these volumes at his own risk, to promote wider Biblical reading and study, deserves recognition, and whatever of reward a large circulation of them may bring him." From an extented notice in the New York Independent, for October 21st.

Philad. Bible, Tract, and Periodical Office,
1400 Chestnut st., S. W. cor. of Broad.

The demand for the Bible, and especially for the New Testament, is constantly increasing. In our country, all sects, societies, and persons, are alike at liberty to meet this demand. In using this liberty, motives and objects may be partisan or selfish, qualifications inadequate, and modes of presenting the Divine Word liable to the most serious objections. The danger is imminent, involves the greatest interests, and requires for their safety well-instructed and perpetual public vigilance.

Every day makes it more important that the various editions of the Scriptures which are offered for sale should be carefully examined. Many of them are mere mercenary speculations, puffed into notice and pushed into circulation by the same parties and with the same purpose that the meanest and most vicious novels are. Some of them are not fit to be either sold, bought, or studied, being new and faulty translations, or mutilated copies of our old version, omitting all the marginal readings absolutely essential to its integrity. Specimens of such may be seen at this office. They are kept not for sale—for it is deemed improper to sell them—but for comparison, to show persons unaware of it the true state of the case. Every purchaser should be sure that he obtains a trustworthy edition; but he cannot be thus sure without personal scrutiny. He will find bookseilers and editors at fault. Even though he buy of the Bible societies, he must examine for himself, for *the most of their issues are defective.* This is true not only of their small and cheap editions, but also of some of their largest and handsomest. Under these circumstances, the subscriber calls attention, openly and candidly, to the following statement of principles and facts.

1. *The* INSPIRED TEXT *should be sanctified*—set apart and kept apart in its own proper purity, without any human interpolation, literary, pictorial, or otherwise, to break its connection and disturb its sense. Desirable accessories may be *appended* to it, or in other ways accompany it; but nothing should be allowed to interrupt its consecutive even flow. There is a holy beauty in its separate simplicity.

2. *The* RECEIVED VERSION *should be complete.* What is commonly styled King James's Translation, or the authorized version, is the received standard of the whole English reading world; and as such, though without authority here, should be cherished with sacred honor, and whenever professedly exhibited, should be shown truly and fully. It is a grievous wrong to omit, on the plea of economy, neatness of page, or for any other reason, an essential part of the version—especially when other matter is retained, more massive and expensive, and not a part of the version at all.

3. *The essential parts of the Received Version are these two—the* CONTINUOUS TEXT *and the* MARGINAL READINGS. It is no more true to call the Continuous Text, *alone*, the Version, than it would be to call the Marginal Readings alone the Version. The Version includes these two parts—and nothing more. The "*Dedication,*" "*Translator's Address,*" "*Head-Lines,*" &c., are no more parts of the Version than the imprint on the Titlepage.

4. For a number of years, the subscriber has devoted much of his time, with great expense of money, toil, and care, to the preparation of the English New Testament in the best forms for common use.

5. He has on sale the most Pure, Complete, READABLE, CONVENIENT, and BEAUTIFUL, copies of the New Testament extant in our language; and is ready to meet any demand for them from the Public or the Trade.

6. In all his editions, the foregoing principles are duly respected; the Inspired Text *is* sanctified, or set apart from all human interpolations; the Received Version *is* complete; and the Marginal Readings *are* given as carefully as the Continuous Text. These Readings number EIGHT HUNDRED AND SEVENTY; about seven hundred and fifty of which are from the original edition of 1611, and the others are more recent literal renderings of Greek terms, explanations of measures, coins, &c. To show their importance, two or three examples are added. Romans, XIV: 1.—"Him that is weak in the faith receive ye, but NOT TO DOUBTFUL DISPUTATIONS." In the margin, the last clause reads: "NOT TO JUDGE HIS DOUBTFUL THOUGHTS;" which is a much more consistent rendering than the other, manifestly designed, as the context requires, to guard against impositions on private judgment. Again—Titus, II: 11.—"The grace of God that bringeth salvation HATH APPEARED TO ALL MEN." Here the margin reads—"that bringeth salvation to all men, HATH APPEARED;" which is a far more correct statement of the fact. Once more—Hebrews, IV: 8.—"If JESUS had given them rest, then would He not afterward have spoken of another day." Here the marginal rendering is—"If JOSHUA had given them rest;" which at once relieves the perplexity of the ordinary reader. So in other cases. In *eight out of ten*, according to Dr. CLARKE, the marginal reading is the preferable one. The cheaper and more popular the Edition, the more important it is to preserve this part of the Version. Scholars might derive the true meaning from the original; but the people generally are dependent for it on these marginal representations. Let no copy, large or small, coarse or fine, cheap or costly, be bought without them. So the production of the mutilated editions will be stopped.

7. The TEXT of the Testaments issued from this office, (all printed from the same stereotype plates, 18mo, long primer type, leaded,) is in PARAGRAPH FORM, according to BENGEL and BISHOP LLOYD, as found in "BAGSTER'S *Critical New Testament—Greek and English.*" The divisions of CHAPTERS and VERSES are indicated by figures at the side of the page—thus leaving the text unbroken. The advantages of the recently revised and standard copy of the American Bible Society are secured, also; while all difficulty about *head lines*, &c., is avoided by omitting these altogether. Instead of head lines, regular INDEXES to all the books, chiefly compiled from Townsend, accompany them; either appended to them, or put in a separate volume, as preferred. They are much more analytical and complete than the ordinary tables of contents; and, in a separate volume, can be used much more conveniently than by turning to and fro, as when appended. This, however, is matter of taste and choice.

8. The care which has been taken to make the continuous text of these editions correct, besides giving the marginal readings, may be illustrated by the following instance. In ordinary copies, even the best, MATTHEW, XXIII, 24, reads thus: "Ye blind guides, which strain at a gnat, and swallow a camel." This is generally regarded as a *fault* of our received version. In a recent review of Sawyer's New Translation, published in a journal of this city, it is said: "There is one clear case we shall adduce, in which *our version is undoubtedly wrong*, and Mr. Sawyer's New Testament is right. We allude to Matthew XXIII, 24—'Which strain *at* a gnat, and swallow a camel.' Sawyer has it right—'Strain out a gnat, and swallow down a camel.'" Now, the critic might have known that, in all probability, the word *at*, in our version, is merely a *typographical error*, and needs not a new translation, but simple correction. The only wonder is, that the error remained so long without correction. But in many instances it *was* corrected before the "New Translation" appeared. The lately rejected Revision, of the Bible Society, quietly said in the margin—"Or, *strain out.*" And that was enough. So it is said in the editions from this office—"Or, *strain out.*" This is the advantage of a judicious revision. Instead of disturbing the harmony and defacing the beauty of the Standard, it makes it perfect by careful emendation. WICLIF gave the passage thus: "Clensenge a gnat"—TYNDALE thus: "Strayne out a grat"—CRANMER, "Strayne out a gnat"—the GENEVAN, "Strayne out a gnate"—the RHEMISH, "Straine a gnat"—and then, for the first time, doubtless, as already stated by mistake of the printer, the AUTHORIZED said, "Straine *at* a gnat." In a controversial pamphlet, now before the writer, printed in London in 1609, (at the very time when the King's Translators were at their work,) the common understanding of the passage is evident from the following allusion to an opponent: Whereby appeareth his partialities in swallowing of Camels, and *straining out Gnats.* No one of these old versions, however, it may be observed, said—"swallow *down a* camel." *This* is one of the *modern* improvements.

Another instance of care, in the editions here commended to public attention, is this: In Revelation, XIII, 8, the revised edition of the Bible Society reads: "And all that dwell upon the earth shall worship Him, whose names are not written in the book of life of the Lamb slain, from the foundation of the world." The *second comma*, in this sentence, was *added* by the committee, but has been objected to by others, perhaps generally. To the subscriber, it seems to have the effect of making the middle clause parenthetical, and so destroying tense and sense thus: "*shall worship him* (whose names are not written in the book of life of the Lamb slain) *from the foundation of the world.*" He has therefore restored this passage to its former condition. In like manner, whatever shall be demonstrated at any time, as indubitably necessary to perfect these editions, by simple correction will receive due attention—the design being to present the purest and best standard of the received version in the world.

9. As to the "reward" to be brought by a "large circulation," the subscriber takes the liberty of saying that the *profits* of his publications, so far as the SACRED TEXT are concerned, are already *pledged to the advancement of Bible Christianity.* Securing a living, he wishes, beyond this, to do good to others. It is on this account that he feels justified in requesting editors to render the favor of a reprint of this CARD, if it accord with their judgment so to do. Persons desiring "CIRCULARS," with details, will please address

T. H. STOCKTON, *Philadelphia, Pa.*

THE MORTARA ABDUCTION—THE TRUTH COMING OUT.

From the London Daily News of the 13th.

The *Corriere Mercantile*, of Genoa, contains some details of this distressing and scandalous affair which have not been published before, and which show the cruelty of the proceeding in a most unmistakable manner. It says, the afflicted father, having arranged his affairs at Bologna, started once more for Rome, and his poor wife, whose distress of mind since the child's abduction has been incessant, decided on accompanying her husband. But when they reached Rome, they were told that their son had been removed to Alatri, a place rather more than fifty miles off; and thither they resolved to go, though the mother was exhausted with anxiety and fatigue. As soon as they arrived at Alatri, (as we learn from a correspondent who has sent us these details,) they obtained the services of a woman to guide them to the house of the rector. This worthy was absent at mass with their son. The father left his wife at the rector's, and went to meet the rector on his return with the boy. The rector was accompanied by a brother of his, and when the father approached the gate of the church this churchman slammed the door in his face. The father then went and stationed himself in the street, waiting for their coming out from the church; and, in fact, after some little time, the rector, his brother, and the young Mortara, did come out. Instead, however, of advancing to meet him, they turned off by that opposite street, dragging the child along, who from time to time turned round to look at his father, and struggled to get away, that he might come to him. M. Mortara returned to the rector's house, where he had left his wife, and there for two hours longer they waited for the son's return, but to no purpose.

Looking out of a window, M. Mortara then perceived that two gendarmes were watching in the street. Thinking they might be waiting there for him, he left the house with his wife, and walked up to them, to see what their intentions were. These men did not speak, but they followed M. Mortara and his wife wherever they went. A few moments later, the Jew and his wife perceived that they were being stared at in a menacing manner by the inhabitants, and soon became aware, by the cries they heard, that the people had been taught to believe the object of their coming there was to murder their own child. Calumny, as we see, is always a favorite weapon with the priests. Seeing what danger they were incurring, the unhappy parents took refuge in an hotel. An officer of gendarmerie, called a marechal, and an inspector of police, soon entered and demanded their passport. As soon as it was held to them, they seized and kept it, desiring M. Mortara and his wife to repair forthwith to the Governor's. This official told them he was not ignorant of the motive of their coming to Alatri, but that it was of no use, for without a fresh permission from the Pope they would decidedly not be allowed to see their son; and he thereupon desired them to quit the town within the space of two hours. So they returned to Rome, and here they met, it is true, with more humane treatment, for the Secretary of State gave his word to the mother that the child should be recalled to Rome, and that she should be allowed to embrace it. On the 11th of October she was in fact enabled to see her child, and the poor woman, in a letter she wrote to a friend of hers at Bologna, thus describes the interview:

"This morning I and my husband went to the Catechumens, and they told us that the rector and my dear child had just arrived; we mounted the flight of steps, and very soon after that we had our darling Edgar in our arms. As for me, I kissed him over and over again, weeping and sobbing; whilst he answered my kisses and embraces with his whole soul; greatly this periodical will be neither sectarian nor political in its character) at an earlier date, we intend to issue the first number early in December next. We therefore respectfully propose to all clergymen who will send us, with their address, one dollar, that we will send them the "Recorder" two years, or two numbers for one year, or the first number only to all who will enclose *four late stamps.*

To the editors of all periodicals and newspapers—excepting those which now only political and secular—who will give this Prospectus one insertion, and send us the number containing it, we propose to advertise the name and locality of their paper on our cover through one year. For Presidents or Principals of all Literary Institutions who subscribe for the "Recorder" we will insert the name and place of their institution, as proposed to others.

Address "National Recorder, Washington, D. C."

THE RELIGIOUS RECORDER.—We can freely commend to the patronage of the religious public the new paper of which the prospectus appears in another column, the editor, Dr. JOHNSON, having been from the commencement of them the reporter and writer of the weekly "*Sabbath Recorder*" which have appeared in the *Intelligencer* for several years past; and both his character and talents are highly appreciated in all sections of our country, as well as by ourselves.—*Nat. Intelligencer.* 620

TRANSPORTATION OF COTTON FROM THE SOUTHWEST TO THE NORTHEAST.—The *Memphis Bulletin* publishes comparative estimates of the cost of transportation of cotton from Memphis to New York, by way of St. Louis, Naples, Toledo, and Buffalo, on the one hand, and by way of New Orleans and Ocean navigation on the other. The *Bulletin* supposes a bale of cotton to weigh 475 pounds, and to be worth $50. By the inland route, of which about 500 miles is railroad conveyance, and some three or four reshipments, the cost is $4.87½. By New Orleans and the Ocean, $5.82½. Difference in favor of the inland route, 75 cents. For the inland route he gives 20 days time, and interest and insurance 80 cents; for the New Orleans and Ocean route he gives 45 days time, and interest and insurance, $1.65.

These facts and figures are another demonstration of the tendency as well as the economy of transportation of almost all articles of merchandise and produce by inland. The saving of time and insurance are important items in the amount; and when we add to these the actual risk (which is implied by the price of insurance) which in case of loss, although insurance may be recovered, is often ruinous to business men, we see still an additional inducement and argument in favor of entire railroad transportation. With the vast commerce between the Northeast and Southwest we can see nothing but brilliant prospects and certain rewards for those lines of railroad in that direction, when such lines shall be fully opened. One fact is clear—all parties engaged in this immense traffic will travel by the direct inland route, and all merchandise worth 20 cents per pound will as a general rule take the same route.—*Mississippian.*

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REFERENCES:
Hon. C. T. James, U. S. Senate.
Hon. P. Allen, U. S. Senate.
Hon. C. Mason, Commissioner of Patents.
Hon. H. B. Anthony, Ex-Governor of Rhode Island.
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